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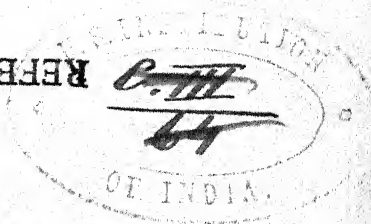
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HISTORY

REFERENCE BOOK

OF THE



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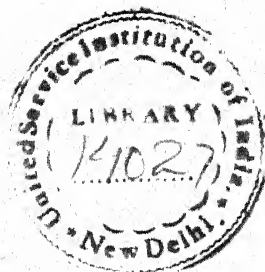
1ST PUNJAB CAVALRY.



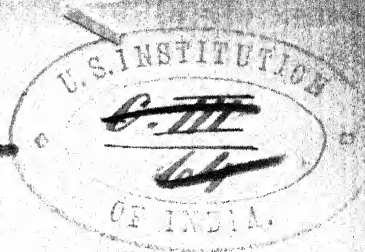
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1887.



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HISTORY

OF THE

1ST PUNJAB CAVALRY.

The 1st Punjab Cavalry was raised, at Pesháwar, in 1849, by Lieutenant H. Daly, 1st Bombay Fusiliers, and with him were associated in the Corps, Lieutenant H. R. Nuthall, Madras Infantry, as 2nd-in-Command, and Cornet H. Forbes, 1st Bengal Cavalry, as Adjutant.

The following memorandum was written by Lieutenant Daly on leaving the Regiment in 1852:—

Lieut. H. Daly
quitted command
in 1852.

“I received my appointment to the command of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be raised at Pesháwar, on the 28th May 1849, with direction to put myself in communication with Major Lawrence, the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

“With him I found Forbes, the Adjutant, who had been sent with instructions to commence the work. He had entertained Jai Singh, Nihál Singh, and Mehtab Singh who had accompanied him from Lahore, together with some 30 Patháns.

“As these Regiments were to be designated “Punjab Regiments” I deemed it highly desirable to enroll a considerable number of the Patháns of Eusafzaie and of the hills around; Sikhs, and the so-called ‘Mooltanees,’ men of the Deraját. To bring up Hindustanees from below was not to raise a Punjab Corps. I meant the proportion to be Patháns 150, Sikhs 100, the remainder Hindustanees. This was considered a wild scheme by Quin and some Irregular Officers wedded to the Bradaree system, no doubt a good one in our old Regiments on our own territory, far otherwise in a new Corps being raised in a newly-conquered country for service on a troubled frontier.

"I quite failed in my efforts to gain the Mooltanees. I attribute their unwillingness to very natural and simple causes. They were invited to enter a service in which the pay was no more than that they then received, and in which they considered discipline and duty alike severe. for rumour had invested our Regulations with great severity; in addition they were supply themselves with arms, and clothing and good horses. There were not great inducements for them to quit employment about Kohát and Bunnoo where their pay was the same, though the Mooltance owed only a twenty rupee pony and a family matchlock. Certainly they were occasionally knocked about and had hard work to perform, but it was under their own chiefs who cared littler for the appearance and style of their followers. Further than all this they, many of them, had a guarantee from Government that their pay would so continue. I regretted this failure, for they are gallant soldiers well used to roughing.

"With the Eusafzaie Patháns for a considerable period I had Eusafzaie Patháns. scarcely any success. They had imbibed strong notions prejudicial to our service. They came by single files at first, gradually, however, this dislike was overcome, and now a Regiment might be raised in a month.

"In the ranks at this present there are 5 Pathán officers, 6 non-commissioned officers, and some 160 Sowárs. They are poor, improvident, as the Pathán proverbially is, no man, with an object before him will be more economical and frugal. Many who entered as bargheers carefully and steadily accumulated their small monthly balance, and have since become Khuduspahs; and once a Khuduspah, the Pathan, is a cheerful merry soldier ready with a laugh for small privation. I have found them fresh caught from the wilds, the most susceptible of instruction.

"The best men in the corps are those to whom *aieen* was a dark horror when they joined.

"I have not known an instance amongst those reluctant to enter the service from fears of its drill and discipline express a desire to quit on experience of its reality; on the contrary they are quick to appreciate the benefit of order, and being good horsemen, soon master every detail of drill. This accomplished they are proud of their *aieen*.

" There are some 100 Sikhs on strength ; these I would increase, orderly and obedient at all times, quiet in quarters, ready for any duty on any notice, most careful of their horses ; some of the best horsemen in the Regiment are Sikhs ; this is opposed to the common prejudice which I conceive has been much strengthened by our putting them on charjamahs to which they were unaccustomed.

" Of the Hindustanees it is needless to say anything, their points are well known ; there are some 280 in the corps. There can be no better horseman (Irregular) than a good Hindustanee. Their ancestors probably emigrated from Eusafzaie. However, a good Hindustanee Sowár has no fancy for Trans-Indus service, when he can find a livelihood in the Provinces. There are no inducements, nothing to compensate for the banishment ; extra pay may tempt them to Scinde, but here that extra pay is not, neither furlough nor batta.

" The Regiment was raised unshackled by a Bank, unaided by a Government advance. From the first issue of pay I commenced the stoppages. These I regularly continued until the whole amount was received from the Sowárs.

" Monthly from the Khuduspahs, Rs. 3 or 4 (according to the chunda subscription) from the Bargheers Re. 1. It was *well* and *often* explained for what purpose these stoppages were made, and although it was long before they saw the result, I never heard a murmur at their continuance.

" A Sowár with his carbine, accoutrements boots, and alkalik and sound horse gear, stands to pay Rs. 63. West ley Richards who supplied the carbines and Ridgeway the accoutrements were paid by instalment, a mode which quite satisfied them.

" The Bargheer finds, *i.e.*, pays for, his own boots and clothing ; his carbine and horse trappings are charged to the Silladar. Now I entertain no Khuduspah who cannot put down in cash half the stoppages ; no Bargheer without ten (10) Rupees stoppages for his clothing.

"In my opinion our pay is not sufficient for the Bargheer system; the Khuduspahs have a tattoo and pal between them, and so are most independent. If a man prefers for his discharge, and it is granted to him, he brings his accoutrements in for inspection; and, a deduction being made by my order for wear and tear, they are taken charge of for the Regiment."

"The Sowár can take nothing away with him. I have been taught to prohibit the introduction of Assamee Rules Assamee. rules, I do not recognize an assamee, anything in excess of the value of the horse and appointments is clearly the purchase of the situation, a kind of traffic which Government could never have contemplated.

"To keep these things *bond fide* transactions the value of a thing is not always what it will bring when a man quits the Regiment from some freak or fancy of his own, it is desirable that he should profit as little as possible by the step; the benefit, if any, should rest with the Regiment.

"I keep no Chunda fund beyond a sufficiency for current expenses. I never have more than a few hundred in Chunda funds. hand, frequently not even one. The subscription is, therefore, regulated by necessity. I consider the chunda an insurance supported by monthly subscription for monthly expenditure. A horse once in the Regiment is always under the protection of the fund, unless foul play be proved. I have no fixed price to be paid; a horse is lost, he is replaced; a fixed chunda has one certain result, it fixes the sale of horses in the district. Let it be known that a Regimental chunda is 150 or 200 rupees, and no sale is made under. The horse market is variable at some places, and in some seasons horses are cheap. Again the market rises, thus with a fixed chunda the Regiment may suffer by being supplied with an inferior animal. A well regulated chunda should obviate this. I think as a general rule it is advisable that the Sowár on whom the casualty falls should contribute something. On the death of a Sowár his horse is valued by a committee and purchased by the chunda for the benefit of the estate. In such a case a liberal price is given.

"Punishment is a different question; with a good system and regular supervision when the chain of responsibility is carefully maintained necessity for punishment does not often arise.

"I eschew extra duty and guards as much as possible. When neglect of duty compels me to adopt it I make the culprit an extra sentry. I am but little troubled with this, however, I uphold the principle of responsibility with officers as much as possible.

"When anything occurs in a troop the officer in command of Durbár condition it makes the report direct to me in the Durbar. of horses. I hold communication with them and receive no such detail from the Woordie-Major. If a Sowár's horse should suffer through neglect, becomes thin or otherwise effected, the horse is tied out of the lines, made over to the Troop Darogah to feed, and the horse's pay forfeited to the chuunda until he regains his condition, as I look frequently through the lines it does not often occur. But I never forgive this neglect.

"Pay is issued to the Regiment Troop by Troop at my quarters. Pay and Pay- Two copies of every Sowar's accounts are kept, one Sowárs. by the Persian Moonshee, the other by the Pay-Sowár of the Troop. As the Sowár's name is called by his officer, his account is read by the Pay Moonshee and the money counted to him by the Kote Duffadar. The amount to be deducted for any Regimental purpose, clothing or arms, for instance, is proclaimed to the Troop for a long time. I always did this myself, I make a point of always telling the men that, should any doubts arise as to the correctness of their account they are to come to me for explanation. On the disbursement of pay the Troop Officer with his Pay-Sowár reports to me the amount, details, and any circumstance that may have occurred requiring a reference to me. The bazár bunneahs attend and each Troop receives an order from me to settle. This also the Resáldár reports. There are orderly hours daily at time known to the Regiment. No man is allowed to attend without the knowledge of his officer. Should the officer decline to accompany him or to permit a non-commissioned officer to do so, the sowár is at liberty to come alone.

"Troop officers and non-commissioned officers who have any thing particular to report may do so at any Reports—Troop time, but I disapprove of men hanging about Officers. their officers' quarters.

"I must not close these rambling notes of the fortunes of the 1st Punjab Cavalry without allusion to the Adjutant who was Assistant Adj. gazetted to the Corps with me. Forbes was tant. thoroughly conversant with the duties of his position, and ever a gentleman in his intercourse with the men at all times and under all circumstances.

"The value of such an assistant in a new Regiment was great, gratefully do I acknowledge his services."

The 1st Punjab Cavalry was brigaded with the Force which, in February 1850, marched from Pesháwar, under the personal command of General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., to punish the Afridis of the Kohát Pass. Before marching the Regiment was inspected by that officer as well as by Lieutenant-Colonel G. St. P. Lawrence, C.B., then Deputy Commissioner of Pesháwar.

Copy of letter No. 7, dated Lahore, 6th February 1850, from the Deputy Secretary to the Board of Administration, Lahore, to the Deputy Commissioner of Pesháwar.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, reporting your having inspected, in company with Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., the 1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry, and 1st Regiment Punjab Infantry, previous to their marching from Pesháwar.

2. In reply I am desired by the Board of Administration to beg that you will convey to Lieutenant Daly and to Captain Coke, the Board's satisfaction at hearing that their Regiments have attained to so creditable a degree of discipline in the short period they have been embodied.

(Sd.) H. P. BURN,

Secy. to Board of Administration.

Copy of letter, dated Pesháwar, Deputy Commissioner's Office, 26th February 1850, from Lieutenant-Colonel G. St. P. Lawrence, C.B., Deputy Commissioner, to Captain Coke and Lieutenant Daly, Commanding 1st Regiment Punjab Infantry, and Cavalry, Kohát.

GENTLEMEN,—It affords me no common gratification to convey to you the accompanying expression of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's opinion of the highly efficient state of your Regiments. To me who have watched your anxious and unceasing endeavours and the difficulties you had to overcome from the commencement, and

who have more than once given you my mite of approbation, this confirmation of my opinion by so able a Commander stamps its validity and gives its value.

I would merely add, go on and prosper, and my best wishes attend you.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) G. St. P. LAWRENCE,
Deputy Commissioner.

To—Major H. P. Burn, Deputy Secretary. Lahore.

Peshāwar, 25th February 1850.

SIR,—Although the annexed copy of a letter from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to my address may not be considered by the Board as an official document, still as it is of so gratifying a nature to the two Regiments under the Boards' orders, I do myself the honor to submit it and hope in doing so I have not gone beyond the line of duty.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) G. St. P. LAWRENCE,
Deputy Commissioner.

Copy of letter from General Sir Charles NAPIER, K.C.B., Commanding-in-Chief, to Colonel Lawrence, &c., &c., Peshāwar.

Dated HEAD QUARTER CAMP., 23rd February 1850.

MY DEAR COLONEL,—As Daly's and Coke's Corps are not my children I am perhaps not called on to state my opinion of them; but, as I reviewed them both, I have much pleasure in saying that they are two excellent Regiments. I really have seen none better; we all know that it takes more time to form a Cavalry than an Infantry Regiment, and Daly has got his wild horsemen into excellent order.

This Regiment is perfectly pliable and handy, he has made wonderful progress, tell him to practice them in long and rapid charges, by small bodies at first, and then he will get the whole to charge under full command; I forget to mention this to him. Indeed I was quite delighted with the head-long charge they made and it is a better style of charge than one held too much in hand as our Cavalry generally is, I think.

As to Coke's I have seen nothing superior to it in drill. It is admirable, both you and I saw how this brave Corps fought under its excellent leader in our five days' campaign; in short I am more

pleased with these two young Commanders than I can well express. It is not to be forgotten that had they gone to Kohát with the execrable weapons that Coke's Regiment had, they would have been in danger of being destroyed.

"It was fortunate that I was on the spot and foreseeing the change lent them good arms. I shall take immediate steps to have them armed as these brave soldiers so well deserve.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) CHARLES NAPIER.

The 1st Punjab Cavalry was left at Kohát on the return to Pesháwar of the Force under General Sir Charles Napier. In common with other Regiments its services were acknowledged by G. O. C. C., dated 16th February 1850.

On the 3rd October 1851 the Regiment was attached to the Field Force commanded by Captain Coke which marched from Kohát to Thul Belund Khel. The object of the expedition was the collection of revenue. This was effected without collision with the Troops, and towards the end of the month the Force returned to Kohát.

Copy of letter from the Major of Brigade, Punjab Infantry Force, to Lieutenant Daly, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry, No. 546, dated Dera Ismail Khan, 26th November 1851.

SIR,—In forwarding you the accompanying copy of letter No. 2293, dated 21st instant, from the Deputy Secretary to Board of Administration with the enclosures noted in the margin. I am directed by the Brigadier Commanding the Punjab Infantry Force, to state that he has much pleasure in communicating to you this expression of the Court of Directors' approbation called forth by the favorable report made upon your Regiment by the late Commander-in-Chief.

Copy of letter No. 3452, dated 15th November 1851, from the Secretary to Government to the Board of Administration.

Extract of despatch No. 17 of 17th September 1851, from the Court of Directors.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) H. W. PROUT, CAPTAIN,
Major of Brigade.

Copy of letter No. 2293, dated Lahore 21st November 1851, from Deputy Secretary to Board of Administration, to Brigadier Hodgson, Commanding Punjab Infantry Force.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Administration to forward to you for communication to Captain Coke and Lieutenant Daly the annexed copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India with the G. L. No. 3542, of the 15th instant and its enclosure, an extract from a despatch by the Hon'ble Court of Directors in the Military Department, No. 17, dated 17th September last, commending their great and rapid success in getting their Corps into a state of discipline.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) H. P. BURN,
Deputy Secretary.

Copy of letter No. 3542, dated Camp, Sharanpore, 15th December 1851, from the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Board of Administration for the Punjab.

SIRS,—I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the enclosed extract para. 18 from a despatch by the Hon'ble Court of Directors in the Military Department, No. 17, dated 17th September last, regarding the 1st Punjab Infantry and 1st Punjab Cavalry.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) H. M. ELLIOTT,
Secy. to Govt. of India with the G. G.

Extract from a despatch, from the Hon'ble Court of Directors in the Military Department, No. 17, dated 17th September 1851.

THIS record of the sentiments of the late Commander-in-Chief, in the great and rapid success which had attended the exertions of Captain Coke and Lieutenant Daly to get their respective Corps into a state of discipline, is highly creditable to those officers.

Opinions of the Commander-in-Chief on the efficiency of the Punjab Regiments raised at Peshawar viz., the 1st Cavalry and 1st Infantry, recorded.

True Extract,
(Sd.) H. M. ELLIOTT,
Secy. to Govt. of India with the G. G.

Copy of letter No. 87, dated Camp Kohat, 22nd January 1852, from the Major of Brigade, Punjab Infantry Force, to Lieutenant Daly, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry, Kohat.

SIR, — I am desired by the Brigadier Commanding the Punjab Irregular Force, to express to you his extreme satisfaction with the appearance of your Regiment at Review Inspection yesterday evening, and the excellent and steady precision with which the different field movements were performed. The state of discipline, the appearance of the horses, the steadiness of the men, and well appointed efficiency of the whole Regiment, justify the Brigadier in informing you that a better organised corps of Irregular Cavalry does not exist in the service, and that he most warmly appreciates the successful result achieved by your untiring zeal and ability.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) W. H. PROUT, CAPTAIN,
Major of Brigade P. I. Force.

Copy of Regimental order issued to 1st Punjab Cavalry, by Lieutenant Daly, Commandant, dated Kohat, 16th March 1852.

THE following promotion is ordered to fill a vacancy; Sowar Kurreem Khan, 5th Troop, to be Nishan Bardar.

Promotion as reward to Kurreem Khan for gallantry at Bahadur Khel. The promotion of Kurreem Khan is made as some reward for the gallantry and daring the Sowar displayed at Bahadur Khel on the night of the 4th February in the attack made by Ressaldar Sandil Khan with his small band of 2 Duffadars and 8 Sowars on a party of 50 or 60 marauders.

The Ressaldar Kurreem Khan, and Shameer Khan were wounded in the hand to hand struggle. They had the satisfaction, however, of inflicting full punishment on the enemy. Two bodies were left on the ground and six or seven were wounded.

The names of those with the Ressaldar are published for the information of the Regiment, viz., Duffadars Kurreem Bux and Hadjee Khan, Lance-Duffadar, Zabillah Khan, Sowars Kurreem Khan, Shameer Khan, Rahamat Ally, Jamalooddeen, Kurreem Bux, Rahmat Khan, and Kurreem Bux, 2nd.

The gallant and good Ressaldar, reports well of all, especially Kurreem Khan, who threw himself from his horse to close with the man who wounded him.

On the 1st May 1852, Lieutenant W. T. Hughes joined, and

Lieutenant W. T. Hughes joined 1st Punjab Cavalry on 1st May 1852, assumes command on 8th May, vide Appendix No. I. assumed command of the Regiment. On the 8th May, Head-quarters and 2 Squadrons of the full complement marched for Eusafzaie, and by forced marches joined the Field Force, under Brigadier Sir Colin Campbell, (then encamped at Abazaie) on the 10th May. On the morning of the following

Operation at Abazaie, 10th May 1852. day it took part in the operations against the village of Noodaud in the Othman Khel territory.

In the attack and destruction of Prungarh, three days subse-

Attack, Prungarh. quently, three men were wounded.

On the 18th May the Regiment was employed at Shahkot

Employ at Shahkot 18th May 1852, with Sir C. Campbell on Swattees. in the attack made by Sir Colin Campbell on the Swattees collected in the Raneezaie valley, and subsequently in the affair at Errozshah. Shortly

Affairs, Eusafzaies.

Return to Kohat, 3rd June 1852.

afterwards the Field Force, was broken up and, on the 3rd June 1852, the Regiment returned to Kohat.

The services of the Regiment with this Force were acknow-

Services of Regt. acknowledged by a Government letter (copy not furnished) led in a letter from Government, to the address of Sir Colin Campbell, but a copy of the letter was not furnished, to the 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Copy of letter No. 177, dated Bahadur Khel, 14th August 1853, from Captain Coke, Commanding Kohat District, to Lieutenant Hughes, Commandant, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

SIR,—I beg to state, for your information as commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry, that having received intelligence of a party of marauders, in the vicinity of Gurgurree, I proceeded thither, on the night of the 11th instant, taking with me a party of 45 of your Cavalry, under Naib-Ressaldar Neaz Beg.

2. Finding, on my arrival at that village, that the people I was in pursuit of had left to return to Koorrym, as such time as led me to believe that a sharp pursuit would enable me to overtake them before they reached the village of Dullund, I left my Infantry to

follow and proceeded with the Cavalry, and I am happy to say I succeeded in capturing them.

The pace at which I proceeded between Gurgurree and Dullund was sharp, and I regret to say owing to this and to the heat of the sun on our return, five of our horses died.

3. In my report to the Chief Commissioner I mentioned the loss of the horses and requested that compensation might be granted.

4 Your men behaved with great spirit, and I am much pleased with them.

I have, &c.,

(Sd). JOHN COKE, CAPTAIN,

Commanding Kohat District.

On the 15th October 1853 the Regiment marched (in course of Relief to Dera Ismail Khan; 15th October 1853. Relief) to Dera Ismail Khan, and relieved the 5th Punjab Cavalry at that station on the 1st November following,

On the 15th October 1854, Lieutenant W. T. Hughes, Command-Lieutenant W. T. Hughes left Regiment on furlough. ant, quitted the Regiment to proceed to England on furlough on medical certificate, for fifteen months. During the absence of Lieutenant Hughes, Lieutenant G. N. Harding, 45th Native Infantry, was appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Corps.

In October 1855, the Regiment was moved from Dera Ismail Khan (with the rest of the troops cantoned there) to the neighbourhood of Tak to repel an expected attack of the Wazirees, which it was supposed would be made in force. On that occasion the troops were commanded by Brigadier N. Chamberlain, then on his tour of inspection. Overawed by the troops no descent was made by the Wazirees.

Extract from Brigade orders, dated Head-quarters, Camp Roree, Tuesday 18th November 1855.

THE fifty-mile march of the 1st Punjab Cavalry without a sore back is also most creditable to that Corps, and the Brigadier has much pleasure in tendering his thanks to Lieutenants Harding, Fane, and Watson, and to all the Regiment for the soldierly manner in which they have watched and protected the frontier during the time the peace of the district has been threatened.

Camp near, 17th December 1856.

LIEUTENANT and Adjutant J. Watson appointed 2nd-in-command.
Vide appendix No. 1. 3rd Punjab Cavalry by G. O. G. G. No. 1473 of
 28th November 1856, is struck off the strength
 of the Regiment from this date.

2. Whilst congratulating Lieutenant Watson on his well
 deserved promotion, the Commanding Officer
 Congratulation of
 Commanding Officer
 to Lieut. Watson. desires to record his grateful sense of the valu-
 able assistance he has ever received from Lieute-
 nant Watson, in all that concerned the well-being of the Regiment.
 The zeal and temper with which the duties of that officer have been
 discharged have added not a little to the efficiency of the Regiment
 and the comfort of the men.

ON the 9th October 1856 the 1st Troop (Ressaldar Jai Singh)
 completed to 100 sabres and commanded by
 Meerunzaie and
 Kurrum valley Ex-
 pedition, 9th Octo-
 ber 1856. Lieutenant W. Fane, 2nd-in-Command of the
 Regiment, was detached to Kohat to form part
 of the Field Force, commanded by Brigadier
 N. Chamberlain, which shortly afterwards proceeded on Field
 service to Meerunzaie and in the valley of the Kurrum. The troop
 rejoined Regimental Head-quarters, then in Camp, on the Dera
 Ismail Khan frontier on the 7th January 1857.

Extract of Brigade Circular No. 348, dated Camp Kohat, 22nd December 1856.

The duties of the Meerunzaie Field Force having terminated,
 the Brigadier has to acknowledge the exemplary
 conduct of the troops, and he will not fail to
 bring the same to the notice of Government.
*B.C. No. 348, dated
 22nd December 1856.
 Services at Meerun-
 zaie.*

2. All that has been required of them has
 been successfully performed, and it is to their credit, and to the
 credit of the public interests that the objects of the expedition
 have been accomplished without bloodshed.

IN accordance with Brigade Orders the Regiment marched to
 Asnee, by Wings, in the course of relief, in the
 early part of the year 1857. The Left Wing
 marched from Dera Ismail Khan on the
 27th January and Head-quarters, and Right Wing
 Relief to Asnee by
 Wing, 27th January
 and 16th March
 1857.

on the 16th March 1857, having been relieved by the 4th Punjab Cavalry

On the 5th May 1857, a party of 1 Jemadar 2 Duffadars and 20 Sowars were detached towards the hills with orders to recover, if possible, some cattle carried off by a body of Lasharee plunderers. This party was under the command of Jemadar Azim Khan. For three consecutive days and nights the horses were not unsaddled. The Jemadar showed the greatest energy and perseverance. Having good cause for believing that the marauders had not succeeded in getting into the hills he patrolled the mouths of the Passes incessantly; the grain, gur, etc., carried by the Sowars were the only supplies procurable for either men or cattle, and water in the desert was obtained with the greatest difficulty. At last the Jemadar's perseverance was rewarded by a sight of the plunderers, whom he pursued some miles within the hills, cut up some of their number, and returned to cantonments with 2 Bunniahs and a Sowar whom he had rescued from the Lasharees, 2 camels and some four score goats.

The Jemadar's conduct was brought to the notice of Government, but owing to the memorable mutiny of 1857 and the Jemadar's death at "Bulle" in the July of that year, his services on this occasion were not rewarded.

Lieutenant J. Watson, formerly Adjutant of the Regiment having effected an exchange of appointments with Lieutenant W. Fane was, by G. O. G. G., No. 638, of 1857 transferred from the 3rd to the 1st Punjab Cavalry as 2nd in command, and joined the latter corps on the 10th May 1857.

The part borne by the 1st Punjab Cavalry in the never-to-be-forgotten mutiny and rebellion of 1857-58 will be best shown by the subjoined correspondence.

Copy of letter No. 64, dated Camp Dera Ghazi Khan, 23rd May 1857, from Lieutenant W. T. Hughes, Commandant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to the Staff Officer, Punjab Irregular Force, Rawalpindi.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 19th instant, reporting my intention of marching that evening for Mooltan with 200 sabres of the Regiment under my command, I have now the honor to

report for the information of the Brigadier Commanding the circumstances under which I determined on the movement referred to.

2. At 4 P.M. on the 19th I received a letter by express from Captain Pollock, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Gazi Khan, dated 8-45 P.M., 18th May, saying that he had an hour before received an express from Mozafferghur at which place heavy guns had been heard, in rapid succession in the Mooltan direction, and that consequently there was little room to hope that the authorities at Mooltan had been able to keep the Native Infantry Regiments there to their duty.

Captain Pollock likewise informed me that a detachment of 400 bayonets and 100 horses from the troops at Dera Ghazi Khan were just then starting for Mooltan.

3. This intelligence decided me on moving on towards Mooltan with as large a detachment of the 1st Punjab Cavalry as could, without risk, be temporarily withdrawn from the Asnee Frontier and at 9 P.M. taking with me the Head-Quarters of the Regiment (leaving my 2nd in Command, Lieutenant Watson, in charge of the Frontier). I marched with 200 Sabres to Hazeepore, 25 miles.

4. At 8 P.M. on the 20th, I received Brigadier Chamberlain's despatch of the 17th instant, conveying instructions for my marching the 1st Punjab Cavalry to Mooltan, but not until levies could be raised for defence of the Frontier Pests and the Asnee district. I was then on the point of marching for Jampoor 30 miles. My men had mounted and the intelligence received from Captain Pollock was of so alarming a character that I deemed it my duty to push on without delay notwithstanding the Brigadier's instructions. The Brigadier's despatch of the 17th, I forwarded to Lieutenant Watson then commanding Asnee.

5. At Jampoor, on the 21st, I received another communication from Captain Pollock, stating the alarm had proved false, and that all was quiet at Mooltan. I, therefore, made an ordinary march to Chota-ke-Kote, instead of proceeding to Dera Ghazi Khan, as I had intended and marched into the latter station this morning.

6. After consulting with Major Gordon, the officer Commanding here and also with Captain Pollock, the Deputy Commissioner, I have determined on continuing my march to Mooltan as soon as boats can be collected to enable me to cross the Indus. I hope to be across that river on the 25th instant.

7. I trust under the circumstances I have detailed the measures adopted by me on my own responsibility will meet with the approbation of the Brigadier Commanding.

I have, &c.,
(Sd). W. T. HUGHES, LIEUTENANT,
Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry.

THE STAFF OFFICE, PUNJAB INFANTRY FORCE.
Camp, Rawalpindi.

Copy of letter from Lieutenant S. Black, Staff Officer, Punjab Infantry Force, to Lieutenant W. T. Hughes, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry, Dera Ghazi Khan.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 64 of the 23rd instant, I am directed to convey to you the Chief Commissioner's approval of your proceedings, as reported in the letter under reply.

I have, &c.,
(Sd). S. BLACK, LIEUTENANT,
Staff Officer, Punjab Infantry Force.

On the 27th May 1857, the Head-quarters and Right Wing of the Regiment reached Mooltan. On the 8th June following (the Belooch levies required for the defence of the Asnee Frontier having been raised),

Left Wing rejoin 8th May 1857. the Left Wing of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant J. Watson, rejoined Regimental Head-quarters at Mooltan.

On the following morning the Regiment was paraded for the disarming of the 62nd and 69th Regiments of Native Infantry. Sixty Foot Artillerymen were the only European soldiers of the garrison. That the disarming was carried out without bloodshed can be attributed only to the admirable arrangements made by Major Chamberlain, commanding the parade, and to the steady front shown by the European Artillerymen and 1st Punjab Cavalry.

The Native Infantry Regiments having been thus happily disarmed, the 1st Punjab Cavalry was free to act against the insurgents.

then in arms at Delhi, and, in obedience to the order of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, commenced its march on that city from Mooltan on the 13th June 1857.

On the arrival of the Regiment at Umballa, on the 5th July 1857, it was halted in obedience to orders received from army Head-Quarters to take charge of a convoy of ammunition and stores, then on its way from the Ferozepore magazine. The convoy did not arrive till the 8th July, and on the following morning the Regiment resumed its march.

On arrival at Karnal on the 12th July, the following communication was received from Army Head-Quarters :—

Copy of a letter from Brigadier General Chamberlain, Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, to Captain W. T. Hughes, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry.

SIR,—I am desired by the Provincial Commander-in-Chief to request you will halt your Regiment at Karnal, making over the ordnance stores under your charge to the Artillery Officer, who has been directed to remain there Captain Knatchbull, or should he not have arrived, to Lieutenant Martineau, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General; the carts and bullocks being retained at Karnal, until further orders.

2. You will have the goodness to form a Squadron of Sikhs, Afghans and Punjabees and send it on to Delhi under your 2nd-in-Command, taking care those who come are properly provided with tents, great coats, and blankets to protect them from the weather.

3. Any stores other than ordnance that are now with you can accompany this Squadron to Delhi.

4. While at Karnal will you have the goodness to comply with any requisition from Mr. LeBas for Cavalry to punish disaffected villagers.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) N. CHAMBERLAIN, BRIGADIER-GENERAL,

Acting Adjutant-General of the Army.

In obedience to the above instructions a Squadron, strength as below, marched for Delhi on the 13th July 1857.

Squadron marched to Delhi 13th July 1857.

Strength of a Squadron, 1st Punjab Cavalry, detached to Delhi :—

Camp Karnal, 13th July 1857.

	European. officers.	Native officers.	Non com- missioned Officers.	Trumpeters.	Sowars.	Horses.
	3	4	12	2	142	166

The Squadron was commanded by Lieutenant John Watson, 2nd-in-Command of the Regiment, Captain Best, Lieutenant C. Maclean, and Lieutenant C. Gough, temporary, doing duty with the corps were attached to the Squadron.

Copy of letter No. 87, dated Camp Bullee, Karnal district, 16th July 1857, from Lieutenant W. T. Hughes, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry, to the Officiating Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters Camp before Delhi.

SIR,—For the information of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief,

Revenue from
Bullee, Karnal
district.

I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 13th instant, I received from Mr. LeBas,

Collector of Karnal, a requisition for the assistance of troops in the collection of revenue from the village of Bullee in the Karnal district, a copy where of is annexed.

2. In compliance with instructions contained in your letter No. 128a of the 11th instant, I, at 1 A.M., on the 14th, marched from Karnal on the village of Bullee, a distance of 29 miles taking with me a detachment numbering 244 sabres of the Regiment under my command.

3. On arrival at Bullee I found the place bolted in and the gateways barricaded on all sides. The town itself, substantially built of pukka brick, stands on an eminence and is or was surrounded with suburbs enclosed by a low wall and ditch, the entrance of each street leading into the town from the suburbs was also strongly barricaded, but of this circumstance I was not aware until I attempted to force an entrance.

4. Halting my detachment near the principal entrance behind the barricades of which were some hundreds of matchlock men, I rode forward and explained that

Battle at barri-
cades,

I had come to demand the Government revenue. The announcement was received with yells and a volley from the matchlocks which wounded three horses and killed a trumpeter. I was informed by the Jamadar of Police who was with me that a gateway, some 200 yards to my left, although barricaded, was less strongly defended, and knowing that the place, if to be taken at all by us, must at once be carried by a rush I wheeled up my men and dashed at the last named gateway sending a troop to the opposite end of the town to attempt to force an entrance from that direction.

5. My men dismounting tore down the barricade and we swept through the suburbs under a brisk fire to one of the entrances of the town, but the pieces of timber with which this entrance had been barricaded were too heavy for us to move quickly so wheeling about we cut our way back again.

6. In the performance of this service I lost one Sowar and one horse killed, two Native officers wounded severely
Vide Appendix No. IV. (one since dead, Jamadar Azim Khan) and nine Sowars and twelve horses wounded (including my own charger.)

7. Nothing could exceed the gallantry with which the Sowars tore down the barricade and attacked its defenders, and I have since had the satisfaction in learning from the villagers themselves that 20 of the insurgents were killed and 22 wounded in our charge through the suburbs.

8. I shall take an early opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief the names of those men who particularly distinguished themselves on that occasion.

9. I directed my camp to be pitched on the most open ground I could find near the village, and sent to Karnal for some guns, one belonging to the Patiala Rajah and the other to the Nawab of Karnal, I also requested Mr. LeBas to send me any Infantry he could.

10. About midnight a bunniah from Bullee brought me Rs. 1,150, on account of the revenue and undertook to bring in the remainder before noon of the 15th. During the night reinforcements from all the neighbouring villages were poured into Bullee, and on the morning of the 15th the insurgents could not have numbered less than 2,000 men armed principally with matchlocks.

11. At 8 A.M. on the 15th the insurgents moved out of the village to attack us. They occupied the jungle intersected by deep ditches in my front, and the banks of the canal which ran along my left flank. I gradually retired hoping to draw my opponents in to the open, but they stuck to the jungle from which they could do us no harm. My men had been about half an hour in the saddle, when the guns I had sent for arrived under the command of Lieutenant Martineau, 10th Native Infantry, accompanied by some 50 men of the Pattiala Rajah's Infantry. The guns were immediately pushed to the front, and with them I attacked the principal entrance of the town, whilst I, at the same time, sent a troop, under Lieutenant H. L. Millett, my Adjutant, to cut off the retreat of those who had extended along the canal on my flank. This service was well performed. The troop dashed across the canal near the town, and then charged the insurgents, whose retreat they had thus cut off. The latter were obliged to take to the open country and they were pursued for at least four miles with great slaughter.

12. After a short cannonade the town was carried by the Infantry and a party of the 1st Punjab Cavalry. The pukka built houses I could not easily fire, but the suburbs containing large quantities of stacked forage, were completely destroyed.

Large store of grain, ghee, &c., &c., which were found in the town itself were confiscated to Government, and made over to the Tahsildar of Gurroundah. Four of the lumbadars and some of the influential men of the place, who are prisoners in my camp, have begged to be allowed to redeem the confiscated property, and I have agreed to their doing so on payment of Rs. 1,000, over and above the balance of revenue due. I fully expect this money to be paid in the course of to-day.

13. The destruction of this place, the most important town in the neighbourhood, has had a very salutary effect, so much so, that two adjacent villages (against which Mr. LeBas had requested me to proceed) this morning brought in their revenue, as also did the lumbadar of Dhurum Ghur in the Panipat district.

14. The loss of the insurgents cannot be estimated at less than 130 or 140, and of these I should say some 70 or 80 were cut up by the troop under Lieutenant Millett, 1st Punjab Cavalry. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the 1st Punjab Cavalry

on both occasions when engaged. The Artillery also did good service, and my thanks are particularly due to Lieutenant Millett, 1st Punjab Cavalry; Lieutenant Martineau, 10th Native Infantry, and Dr. Tuson, 1st Punjab Cavalry, for the great assistance they rendered me. Dr. Tuson's services were very valuable to me, both for his great attention to the wounded and for the aid he rendered me in directing operations in the field.

15. I beg to enclose a numerical statement of the troops under my command together with a return of killed and wounded. Amongst the former I regret the loss of Jemadar Azim Khan, a daring soldier and an excellent officer.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) W. T. HUGHES, LIEUT.,
Commanding Detachment.

Copy of letter No. 88, dated Camp Karnal, 17th July 1857, from Lieutenant W. T. Hughes, Commanding Detachment, to—LeBas, Esq., Collector in Karnal.

SIR,— Enclosed I have the honor to forward Rs. 8,047-8-0, being the amount of revenue collected by me from Bullee and the adjacent villages within the last two days :—

* Vide Appendix
No. IV.

					Rs.	A.	P.
* Bullee	...	...	...	...	3,607	8	0
Fine	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
				Total	4,607	8	0
Majah	...	...	...	...	930	0	0
Rais	...	...	...	...	990	0	0
Durram Ghur	...	...	...	...	1,520	0	0
				Total	8,047	8	0

2. You are aware of the resistance offered by the inhabitants of Bullee. Their town has been plundered, burnt and partially blown up, whilst not less than 170 or 160 of the defenders of the place were killed by the detachment under my command. I allowed the lumbadars to redeem the grains, &c., confiscated to Government (and to bring away which I could not procure carriage) by payment of the sum of Rs. 1,000.

3. The destruction of this town of Bullee has had a most salutary effect. No sooner had it fallen than the arrears of revenue

due from the villages enumerated above were brought in before any demand for payment had been made.

(Sd.) W. T. HUGHES, LIEUT.,
Commanding Detachment.

Letter No. 3364, dated Lahore, 25th July 1857, Military Department, from Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Macpherson, Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Commandant 1st Punjab Cavalry.

SIR,—Having submitted to the Chief Commissioner your letter No. 89 of the 17th current, with copy of correspondence having reference to the employment of the Detachment under your command in enforcing payment of Government revenue due by Bullee and other villages in the Karnal district, I am desirous to inform you that he considers the report very satisfactory.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) W. MACPHERSON, LIEUT.-COL.,
Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

Copy of letter, No. 1575, dated Simla, 23th July 1857, from Captain SEP. BEECHER, 1st Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, to Captain W. T. HUGHES Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry,

SIR,—Your letter No. 87 of the 16th instant, reporting the successful operations of the troops engaged under your command against the village of Bullee on the 14th and 15th idem, having been laid before Major-General G. E. Gowan, Commanding in the Upper Provinces, I am desirous to convey to you an expression of the Major-General's entire satisfaction with the manner in which the duty was performed by yourself and the officers and men who were employed under your orders, and I am to beg you will be good enough to communicate Major-General Gowan's sentiments as above to all concerned.

2 A copy of your report of the affair will, I am to add, be forwarded for the information of Government.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) SEP. BEECHER, CAPTAIN,
1st Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

Copy of letter No. 973, dated Calcutta, 16th October 1857, from Major MAYHEW, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, to Captain W. T. HUGHES, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 87 of the 16th July last to the address of the Officiating Adjutant-General of the Army, transmitted by Government to this Department bringing to notice the gallantry of the troops under your command, and their success in defeating the insurgents in the village of Bullee in the Karnal district, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to convey to you the expression of His Excellency's entire satisfaction with your conduct, as well as that of the officers and men of the Detachment under your command in this affair.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. MAYHEW, MAJOR,

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

Extract of letter No. 3816, dated Lahore the 6th August 1857, from Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. MACPHERSON, Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, to Lieutenant HUGHES, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Sowar Shaikh Abdoolah, 3rd Troop.

Sowar Mahomed Hussan, 3rd Troop.

Sowar Emam Ally 3rd Troop.

Sowar Mahomed Gool, 2nd Troop,

Sowar Suddar Khan, 5th Troop.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 97, dated the 29th ultimo, forwarding rolls of five Sowars recommended for promotion to the rank of Duffadars for daring in the field at the reduction of Bullee, I have the honor to convey the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the promotion.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. D. MACPHERSON, LIEUT.-COL.,

Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

Extract of letter No. 772 A., dated Calcutta, 10th October 1857, from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

SIR,—I am instructed to inform you that the admission of Ressaldar Alladad Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry at Bullee has been confirmed by G. G. O. No. 1319 of this date.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) F. W. ATTKINSON,

*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Military Department.*

All revenue having been paid up in the Karnal district, the Regiment ordered to march to Umballa. Regiment, agreeably to orders, marched to Umballa, from which station a troop under the command of Ressaldár Sudoollah Khan was detached to Ferozepore to escort a siege train and ammunition from the arsenal there to Delhi. This troop rejoined Regimental Head-quarters at Saharunpore in September 1857. From Umballa the Regiment was ordered to Saharunpore at which station it arrived on the 10th August 1857.

From that time until the advance into Rohilkund of General Jones' column from Roorkee, the Regiment was engaged in the Saharunpore and Mozuffarnuggur districts in the collection of Government revenue and in guarding the line of the Ganges against an irruption of the Rohilkund rebels. In the performance of these duties the corps was necessarily broken up into many detachments, which (generally under the leading of their native officers) were, on numerous occasions, engaged with the insurgents and invariably behaved with spirit and determination.

Copy of letter from H. MALCOLM Low, Esquire, Assistant Magistrate, Saharunpore, to Lieutenant W. T. HUGHES, Commandant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, dated Camp Muzaffarnugger, 20th September 1857.

SIR,—For your information, as Commandant of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, I have the honor to report the proceedings of a portion of the Regiment lately detached in the Muzaffarnugger district with myself and Mr. Edwards, the Collector and Joint Magistrate of Muzaffarnugger.

2. In conformity with instructions received from Mr Spankie, the Magistrate of Saharunpore, I, on the 8th instant, marched a party as per margin from Bunkandie to Shamlee *via* Muzaffarnugger. I likewise detached a Duffadar and 5 Sowars to bring up the baggage of the detachment and a camel load of ammunition and directed this party to proceed by the same route which I had myself taken. However, I regret to say that from misdirections given by the Tahsildár of Deobund and through ignorance of the country—this small detail marched to Shamlee by Thana Bhaon, the direct road, which place was then in arms against the

1 Native Officer.
5 Duffadars.
1 Native Bombardier.
45 Sowars.

Government. On passing the latter village the party was attacked by the insurgents there assembled. One, Sowar Pertab Singh, 4th Troop, was killed, and the camel load of ammunition fell into the hands of the enemy. The men defended their charge with gallantry, but were overpowered by numbers.

3. Having effected a junction with the Troops at Shambe
 Attack on Hur with Mr. Edwards, we, on the 10th September
 Hur, 10th Septem- marched to Hur Hur a disaffected village It did
 ber 1857. not, however, offer any resistance. The place was surrounded by the

Cavalry. The infantry entered it and made many prisoners.
 Government property which had been stolen was recovered and a

Attack at Shamle. large quantity of arms confiscated. Whilst re-
 turn ing to Shambe a large body of the insurgents
 made an attempt on our baggage. These were immediately charged
 in gallant style by Duffadar Lateef Khan and 4 sowars. The insur-
 gents were dispersed with a loss of one killed and another made,
 prisoner, whom we subsequently hung.

2 M. T. guns.
 100 Sabres, 1st P. Infantry.
 60 Afghan Horse.
 90 Gorkhas.
 60 Sikh Infantry arm-
 ed with swords.
 28 Sabres, 3rd L. Cavalry.

4. The Field Force halted three days
 at Shambe in consequence of the illness of
 the Officer in Command, during this time
 re-inforcements arrived and we were even-
 tually enabled to muster the Force detailed
 in the margin. The whole were under the Command of Captain
 Smith, Afghan Horse.

5. Intelligence was received that the Government Police and ser-
 vants at Fort Burhana, about 17 miles to the
 Attack on Fort southward, had been slaughtered by a party under
 Burhana, 14th Sep- Khayrati Khan, a noted rebel, who had proclaimed the King of Delhi
 tember 1857. and established Tehsils in his name. The Force, therefore on the 14th

Marched against Fort Burhana, purposing afterwards to destroy
 the walled village of Jowrah notoriously disaffected. Whilst we were

on the march the people of Jowrah turned out
 Attack on Jowrah beating their "Dhol" to the number of some 300,
 village.

Captain Smith directed me to charge on the right of these whilst
 he led another attack on the left. The party with me consisting
 of 40 sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry, completely dispersed the insurgents
 and this party alone killed at least fifty of their number. The vil-

lage was carried by the Infantry and the total loss of the insurgents exceeded three hundred.

6. The force then marched on Fort Burhana which had been evacuated we blew up the gates of the Fort and rendered the place untenable, we were here joined by two Horse Artillery guns, under Lieutenant Fraser; and 100 Sikh Infantry, under Lieutenant Johnstone.

7. On the 16th September the Force again reached Shambe where we found that some ten hours after our departure therefrom for Fort Burhana the insurgents from Thanah Bhoan had come down in overpowering number and murdered the Tahsildars and Government servants and ten sowars, 1st Punjab Cavalry, eleven of whom had been left there by Mr. Edwards to strengthen the garrison consisting of a few Burkundazes and Police. One Sowar alone escaped with life and is fearfully wounded. All accounts agree in saying the sowars died sword in hand fighting to the last.

8. On the 17th September whilst the Force was on its march to Thanah Bhaon from Shambe, information was received that the insurgents had moved therefrom to attack Muzaffarnugger, we therefore retraced our steps and advanced on that place, but the information proved to be false.

9. On the 19th at 6 A.M. the Force after a hard night's marching reached Thanah Bhaon. The enemy's picquets were posted at intervals along the last three miles of the road we passed over, and these fell back upon Thanah Bhaon. As we advanced a body of the enemy posted in a tope were driven within the walls by a few rounds of grape and after a short cannonade the Infantry assaulted and carried the place capturing the guns, but from the misbehaviour of the supports, both Goorkhas and Sikhs, the assaulting party was eventually driven out of the town with a heavy loss of killed and wounded and the guns were recaptured. By the evening a retreat upon Muzaffarnugger was eventually determined upon, whilst it was being made an attempt was made upon our baggage by a large body of horse and foot estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500. These were charged by our Cavalry in three

bodies. The Afghan horse were led by Mr. Palmer, C.S., (Captain Smith having been wounded) and the 1st Punjab Cavalry in two detachments were led by Mr. Melville, C.S., and myself, respectively. The insurgents were completely defeated and pursued for upwards of two miles up to the very walls of their villages one hundred of their number being left upon the field; amongst the slain were several men of importance who had acted as the leaders of the insurgents. In this charge I received a severe sabre wound,

Vide appendix
No. IV.

and two Sowars of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and some Afghan Horse were likewise wounded.

9. I regret to say that on the day of this reverse at Thannah Bhaon, 3 Duffadars and 13 Sowars of your Corps whose names I enclose, deserted from the detachment with Mr. Edwardes. This is most unfortunate. I attribute their defection partly to the loss of the detachment murdered at Shambe, and partly to the hoisting of the green flag at Thannah Bhaon.

10. I beg to bring to your notice, as men particularly worthy of promotion, Naib-Ressaldar Bhlood Singh, Neshanbardar Nehal Singh, Duffadar Latteef Khan and Sowar Golam Jelanee. Your men behaved with great gallantry on every occasion when engaged, and those I have named particularly distinguished themselves by their soldier-like bearing when acting under a very heavy fire in support of our Artillery at Thannah Bhaon.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) MALCOLM LOW,
Assistant Magistrate.

Extract of a letter No. 133, dated Camp Saharanpore, 3rd October 1857, from Lieutenant W. J. HUGHES, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry, to Lieutenant-Colonel MACPHERSON, Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, Lahore.

* * * * *

2. The only circumstances I have to regret are the massacre of the party at Shambe, and the subsequent desertion of 3 Duffadars and 13 Sowars. These men were all Rangurs of the Hansi and Rohtak districts, and near relatives of the murdered men. There were nearly 3,000 rebels assembled under the green flag at Thannah

Bhaon ten miles distant from Shambee, and in the face of this force. Our troops were moved some 20 miles in an opposite direction, leaving the few men detailed in the 7th para. of Mr. Low's, letter to protect Shambe. The sad result might have been anticipated.

3. I attribute the defection of the three Duffadars and 13 Sowars to the influence of the green flag at Thannah Bhaon, and to the feeling that their comrades and near relatives had been inconsiderately sacrificed at Shambee, but in this opinion, I am not supported by Mr. Edwards, the Magistrate at Muzaffarnaggar under whose directions the detachment had been acting for more than a month.

4. That officer writes to me "I lean to the opinion that the men's minds were upset and their anxieties multiplied by the daily reports of the proceedings of General Cortland's Force against either their own or neighbouring villages and the almost universal native belief that not only the men but the women were disposed of. The men killed at Shambee did their duty nobly and in doing so submitted to every species of insult from those of their own faith outside the walls. The green flag was waived before them and when others deserted and found safety underneath its folds they *shot the standard bearer* dead. The other men of your Regiment have behaved very well indeed since they came into my district, and the unaccountable desertion (for so I regard that of Secunder Khan, Duffadar, and his party) cannot materially detract from the rest and will not, I hope, tell in any way against Rahim Ali for whom I have a great liking and who as far as I can judge is as true as steel. (This Rahim Ali is the Ressaidar commanding the Troop to which the deserters belong.

Copy of letter No. 247, dated Saharunpore, 24th September, 1857, from R. SPANKE, Esquire, Magistrate and Collector, Sharunpore, to Captain HUGHES, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge, prior to making over charge of this office, in case your Regiment may have moved before my return, my grateful sense of the readiness with which you placed your Sowars at the disposal of Messrs. Melville and Low and especially for your kindness in placing Mr. Low's men under so excellent a Native officer as Bhoodingh, which has greatly contributed to the

happy success that attended that officer's collection of the revenue in Purgunnah Deobund.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) R. SPANKIE,
Magistrate and Collectors.

On the 17th April 1858, General Jones' Force crossed the Gange
17th April 1858, at Hurdwar. The 1st Punjab Cavalry then formed
1st Punjab Cavalry part of a moveable column employed about 30
formed part of the miles below Hurdwar, opposite Nagul, which was
General Jones' column to Rohilkund. strongly occupied by the Rohilkund rebels. Nagul

was evacuated on the defeat of the rebels by General Jones, and the
column crossing the river was pushed on to Nujeebabad, Negeenah
and eventually to Bijnore. On the 21st April 1858, on the occasion

Attack on Negeenah, 21st April 1858. of General Jones' attack on the rebels at
Negeenah the Regiment was detached from
Nujeebabad to Barrapoorah at the edge of the Terai to intercept any
rebels who might fly in that direction. A large party was thus
intercepted and pursued at speed for about 8 miles; some 20 horse
and foot being cut up, and 15 carts laden with valuables captured.
Amongst the slain were the rebel "Superintendent of the District"
and his two sons. On the 22nd May 1858 the Regiment went into
quarters for the rainy season at Bijnore.

Lieutenant W. J. Hughes was promoted to Captain from 1st
June 1887 by G. O. No. 1,640, dated 24th December 1857.

The glorious service rendered by the Squadron detached to
Delhi on the 15th July 1857, under the command
Services of Squadron at Delhi 15th July 1857. of Lieutenant J. Watson, may be gathered from
the following copies of and extracts from Despatches, &c., &c.

Copy of letter from Lieutenant J. Watson, Commanding Detachment, 1st
Punjab Cavalry, to the Adjutant 1st Punjab Cavalry dated Camp before Delhi
12th September 1857.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of the
Commanding Officer the following particulars of a skirmish which
took place with the enemy's Cavalry yesterday, and in which the
Squadron, under my command, took a prominent part.

A picquet consisting of one Native Officer (Naib-Ressaldar Feroze Khan) and 30 men under the command of Lieutenant Mackenzie, was posted at the village of Azadpoor, about a mile and a half in rear of Camp; about 5 p.m. a Sowar came in at a gallop with a note from Lieutenant Mackenzie to say that the enemy's horse were advancing on the picquet. I immediately ordered the Squadron to mount, and although this was done with great alacrity, before 20 men had reached the parade ground, I heard some shooting and saw another Sowar coming in at a gallop for assistance.

I, therefore, started at once at a gallop without any attempt to call the men in the direction of the picquet, on nearing which I observed about 200 of the enemy drawn up on my left. (On arriving within about 200 yards of them.) The nature of the ground and the pace at which we had ridden, had so scattered our few men (there were but about 20 immediately behind me and 7 or 8 of the Guides on my right) that I was thinking it would be prudent to pull up and wait for more men, when they saved me the trouble by turning about and making off at full speed for the aqueduct over the nullah that they had crossed by. We were soon among them and pursued them for a couple of miles, the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, under Lieutenant Probyn, appeared on my left, driving about 100 men before them, and the Guides, under Captain Sandford, came up on the right at the melee at the aqueduct. Several were killed among them. Sowar Moisodeen of our 4th Troop, who deserted from Kurnal; it was not deemed prudent to pursue them beyond the aqueduct as the ground there was a mass of gardens occupied by their Infantry. Altogether about 40 of their number were left dead on the field. While the loss in my Squadron was only one man killed and four wounded; four horses killed or missing, and seven wounded. I myself received a slight cut in the shoulder and rather a severe one in the face.

I beg to bring most favorably to the notice of the Commanding Officer the conduct of Naib-Resaldar Feroze Khan and his brother Akbar Khan, Lance-Duffadar. The native officer exhibited great gallantry and steadiness.

I enclose a casualty return and would draw the notice of the
Vide Appendix Commanding Officer to the fact that the wounds
 No. IV. are all sword cuts, no man using his carbine

until ordered by me to do so at the aqueduct ; every man did his best to close with the sabre.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. WATSON, LIEUT.,

Commanding Detachment, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Copy of letter from Lieutenant J. WATSON, Commanding Detachment, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to the Adjutant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, dated Camp Delhi, 15th September 1857.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commanding Officer, that yesterday morning, on the occasion of the assault Delhi, I with 70 sabres of the Squadron, under my command accompanied a column of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, under Brigadier Grant, C.B., down to the plain in front of the town to cover the assaulting columns from the enemy's cavalry and troops in Bishow Gunget. We were exposed for two hours to a very heavy fire of round shot grape and musketry, and the men all behaved with the greatest coolness and steadiness and received great praise from the Brigadier for their behaviour. My loss, I am happy to say, was much slighter than that of the other cavalry detachments, and I attribute this in a great measure to the color of the dress (the Khaki) only one man was seriously wounded and six horses. I enclose the casualty return.

*Vide Appendix
No. IV.*

The remainder of the Squadron, under Captain Best, was employed in the protection of camp, and Captain Best reports that they performed all their duties in a very steady and soldier-like manner.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. WATSON, LIEUT.,

Commanding Detachment, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Copy of letter from Lieutenant J. WATSON, Commanding Detachment, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to the Adjutant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, dated Camp Bulundshahr, 29th September 1857.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commanding Officer, the following particulars relating to the part taken in the action of Bulundshahr yesterday, by the Squadron under my command.

We marched at 2 A.M. from Secunderabad, my Squadron proceeded in advance with the Quarter-master General of the Force, and arrived within a mile of Bulundshahr before day-break, here we halted and sent out a picquet to feel the way, it was soon challenged by Sowar of the enemy's; we, therefore, waited for dawn and then advanced and found them posted in a very strong position in front of the town. Information was immediately sent to the Officer commanding the column, and on his arrival with the troops, I was ordered to the left to watch the enemy there. On arriving within a short distance of the town a body of Irregular Hindustanee Horsemen advanced to meet us, I had scarcely time to form line to the front and get into a canter, when they were among us, and though they considerably outnumbered us, yet they were met with such determined courage by our men that the melee had not lasted three minutes, before they had turned and fled to the city, and as they were soon under the protection of the city walls, we could not pursue them far, and consequently left but 8 of the number on the field, though many must have been wounded. Captain Best doing duty with the Squadron most gallantly engaged the Horseman who led their charge, and I regret to say, received a very severe wound in the neck; his opponent was instantly knocked from his horse by Lance-Duffadar Mohammed Zeman, 4th Troop, whom I immediately promoted to Duffadar (subject to the Commanding Officer's approval).

Resaldar Jai Singh, though suffering severely from fever, felled two men with his own sword and had his pouch and pouch ornament divided by a sabre cut. Naib-Resaldar Feroze Khan behaved himself with his usual gallantry, but the Commanding Officer, I am sure, will agree with me, that nothing but the greatest gallantry on the part of all the Native Officers and men could have received and repulsed so determined a charge as was made by a very superior body of trained horsemen, the greater part of whom belonged to the 14th Irregular Cavalry.

After the pursuit, I was obliged to retire out of fire of the walls of the suburbs and city, and this was performed by alternate troops in the most steady manner, but we were followed by Infantry and more Cavalry, and I should have again found a splendid opportunity of charging them, but that the appearance of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers in support put them to flight.

I maintained my position on the left of the town until the place was carried, and was then sent to the rear to protect the baggage.

I have received the thanks of Colonel Greathed, Commanding the Moveable Column, for the services performed by the Squadron, and Major Onvry, Commanding the Cavalry, has been pleased to bestow the warmest praise upon the whole Punjab Cavalry detachments engaged.

Vide Appendix No. IV. I enclose a casualty return, and am happy to say that the four wounded men are in no danger. Captain Best has passed a good night and is doing well.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. WATSON, LIEUT.,

Commanding Detachment 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Extract of a Despatch from Major H. A. ORVY, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, Commanding Cavalry Brigade, to Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, Commanding Moveable Column, dated Bulundshahar, 28th September 1857. Published in General Orders, dated Calcutta, 29th December 1857.

In the Irregular Cavalry Lieutenant Watson charged and defeated a superior force of the enemy's horse who were advancing to attack him, driving them into the town, and cutting up a great many. I regret to say that on this occasion, Captain Best, of whose conduct Lieutenant Watson speaks very highly, received a severe sabre wound.

Lieutenant Watson has also brought to my notice the services of Mr. Lyall, a Civilian, who was with him during the whole action, and offered him the most valuable assistance.

Extract from Moveable Column Orders, by Lieutenant-Colonel GREATHED, Commanding, dated Camp Bulundshahar 29th September 1857.

Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, Commanding Moveable Column, begs to express his best thanks to every officer and soldier of the force, under his command, for the manner in which, after a march and during an engagement, altogether a period of 11 hours, they forgot fatigue in chastising the rebels, who ventured to hold their ground against them yesterday.

By order,

(Sd.) J. BANNATYNE, CAPTAIN,

Major of Brigade.

Copy of letter from Lieutenant J. WATSON, Commanding Detachment, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to the Adjutant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, dated Camp Akrabad, 7th October 1857.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commanding Officer, the following circumstances relating to the employment of the Squadron under my command; that have occurred since my last letter from Bulundshahar.

On the 5th instant, the Moveable Column marched on Koel at 2 A.M., and I received orders to start with my own and the Detachment of 2nd and 5th Punjab Cavalry one hour in advance, and to reconnoitre the enemy's position.

We found the town occupied by a large body of fanatics and rebels of every kind, with guns posted on the road leading into, and on either side of the city. These three roads we occupied with the detachment, and retiring very slowly drew out the enemy and their guns from the cover of the city, they firing both round shot and grape and musket shot at us without, however, any effect. The column soon arrived and our guns galloping to the front, and the Infantry advancing the rebels fled into and through the city.

My Squadron then accompanied a column, under Major Ouvry, in pursuit and cut up a large number of the flying rebels; my loss only being one, Sowar Wussan Singh, severely wounded, and two horses killed, the one by fatigue, the other from falling down a blind well.

Yesterday morning (the 6th instant) the force marched on this place, and on arriving within five miles Major Ouvry, Commanding the Cavalry, placed the whole of the Irregular Cavalry under my orders, with directions to push on rapidly and surprise the town. This we accomplished with great success, overtaking and destroying two most notorious rebels, Mungal Singh and Mehtab Singh, and from 80 to 100 of their sepoys.

This morning Sowar Tara Singh having, contrary to the most express orders, entered a village, near the camp, to plunder, was killed, and on my arrival, I found his body on the top of a house, but the village completely deserted. I hope, however, to catch the murderer in the course of the day.

(Sd.) J. WATSON, LIEUT.,

Commanding Detachment 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Copy of letter from Lieutenant J. WATSON, Commanding Detachment 1st Punjab Cavalry, to the Adjutant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, dated Camp Agra, 11th October 1857.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commanding Officer, that yesterday the Squadron of the Regiment, under my command, was again engaged with great success in an action fought with the mutineer's forces in front of Agra.

After a forced march of 35 miles on the 19th instant, which terminated late in the evening, we started again in the morning for Agra, and while the camp was yet in course of pitching on the general parade ground, we were suddenly attacked by the enemy.

My own Squadron, together with those of the 2nd and 5th Punjab Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenants Probyn and Younghusband, paraded under my orders, and after manœuvring on the right of our line for a short time I turned the enemy's left flank and, charged them in line, with such success that five standards and three guns fell into our hands, and we cut up their Infantry and Artillerymen in great numbers, their cavalry were too well mounted for us to overtake in a short distance, and at this early stage of the action I would not follow them far.

After this, we joined in the pursuit and captured two more guns on the Kala Nuddee which we turned upon such of the enemy as were within range on the opposite bank, and served with considerable effect; 15 guns in all were taken; we returned to camp late at night, the men in high spirits, but the horses somewhat tired from two such fatiguing days.

The Commanding Officer will regret with me the loss of a good soldier, Lance-Duffadar Yar Mahomed, who was killed in the charge,

<p>Lieut. Maclean wounded, 19th October 1857.</p>	<p>and also the temporary loss from the squadron of the services of Lieutenant Maclean, and seven Sowars wounded.</p>
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We have also lost many good horses, among them Naib Rissal-dar Wuchun Singh's a grey charger which died of numerous sabre wounds on the field.

The conduct of all engaged was, as usual, gallant in the extreme, and though many doubtless deserve reward, I only mention those who personally engaged in combat with great spirit under my immediate notice, those I have promised promotion to, they are :—

Duffadar Ram Singh, wounded by a sabre cut in the face, he is a valuable soldier has ever been most forward in fight, yet always cool and ready to hear and execute orders, I recommend him for a Kote-Duffadar ; also, Lance-Duffadar Gholam Moiso-deen severely wounded, to a Duffadar. This is as good a man as his brother, and as brave as a lion.

Sowar Jummeint Singh, an old Golundage, was wounded at Delhi, and was yesterday of great use in serving the enemy's guns at the Kala Nuddee, I have made him a Lance-Duffadar.

Lieutenant Maclean and six Sowars must remain behind at Agra, when the column marches.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. WATSON, LIEUT.,

Commanding Detachment 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Extract from Moveable Column Orders, by Lieutenant-Colonel GREATHED Commanding, dated Camp Agra, 13th October 1857.

Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed begs to congratulate the officers and men of the Moveable Column on the most successful result of their gallantry and untiring exertions on the 10th. He has had the greatest pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Major-General Commanding the Field Force at Delhi, the admirable conduct of the whole of the troop, who after marching 44 miles in 28 hours, encountered with a steadiness that could not be surpassed the sudden attack of a formidable enemy, drove them from the position they had taken up and pursued them $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, taking from them every gun besides all their carts and ammunition, and scattering them in all directions in utter route.

Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed requests that the Officers Commanding the 1st Punjab Cavalry and Infantry Regiments, will convey to their men the assurance of his appreciation of the qualities they displayed during the whole day from first to last. He was witness to many acts of heroism, and he particularly adverts to the

<p>Capture of 3 guns and 5 standards by 1st Punjab Cavalry.</p>	<p>charge of Cavalry, under Lieutenant Watson, when 3 guns and 5 standards were captured, and to the brilliant manner in which the 4th Punjab Infantry, under Lieutenant Paul, drove the enemy out of the enclosure of the cantonments. The steadiness of the 2nd Punjab Infantry under</p>
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most trying circumstances reflects equal credit upon Captain Green and the Regiment he commands.

The gallant manner in which the Punjab Regiments behaved, their untiring exertions after a march without a halt of 30 miles, deserves the highest admiration.

By order,
(Sd.) J. M. BANNATYNE, CAPTAIN,
Major of Brigade.

Extract of a Despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. GREATHED, Commanding Moveable Column, to Captain D. M. STEWART, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, dated Camp Agra, 13th October 1857.

Taking with me the Punjab Cavalry, I then proceeded to the European barracks, and pointed out to Lieutenant Watson, the open ground upon which I conceived that he might work with effect. How admirably he did so will be seen in his own report.

The advance of the Infantry and Battery enabled Lieutenant Watson to make his charge and capture the guns and standards, and after that, the enemy did not make any stand, although they continued to fire round shot, as they retreated.

The conduct of Lieutenant Watson, seconded by Lieutenant Gough, Lieutenant Probyn, and Lieutenant Younghusband, is entitled to the warmest praise. These officers appear to have all the qualities which distinguish the Cavalry Officer.

Copy of Despatch from Lieutenant J. WATSON, Commanding Detachment 1st Punjab Cavalry, to Major OUBRY, Commanding Cavalry Brigade, dated Camp Agra, 11th September 1857.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I do myself the honor of making the following report of the circumstances which occurred in the right of our line in yesterday's action with the mutineers' force, and of the part taken by the three Squadrons of the Punjab Cavalry, which paraded under my command. Shortly after the enemy's fire opened upon our camp, the three Squadrons mustering about 210 sabres, moved off towards the European Barracks. Colonel Greathed, who was present, informing me that beyond the barracks, I should find

1 Squadron, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

1 Squadron, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

1 Squadron, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

open ground from which I could operate on the enemy's left flank. Passing the barracks, I came under the fire of the enemy's guns and musketry. I, therefore, proceeded at a trot to some walls close to their left flank, and there drew up three Squadrons in open column, after waiting in this position for about five minutes, I perceived a favourable opportunity for charging, and advancing clear of the walls, wheeled in to line, and swept down at a gallop on their flanks.

The effect of this was the instantaneous flight of the mutineers, but they were too late to escape us, and a large number of their

<p>Capture of heavy guns and 5 stand- ards.</p>	<p>Infantry and Artillery men fell under our sabres and we captured the heavy guns and five standards.</p>
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Shortly after this the whole of our line advanced, and the three Squadrons falling in on the left of the road, captured two 9-pounder guns and numerous ammunition carts, &c., &c. We turned the guns upon such of the enemy as were within range on the opposite bank, and served for some time with considerable effect. We formed the rear guard on the return to camp which we reached about 9 p.m.

The three Squadrons lost in this action 2 men killed and 15 wounded, and of the European officers engaged, *Vide Appendix No. IV.* Lieutenant Maclean was severely, and Lieutenants Probyn, Macdonell and Clowden, slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Younghusband, Commanding the Squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, was, I regret to say, very severely injured by following down one of the numerous dry wells that were scattered about the baziree fields through which we charged upon the enemy.

I need not assure you that the whole of the European and Native Officers and troops engaged, behaved throughout with the greatest gallantry, and I trust you will be good enough to bring their services on this occasion to the favourable notice of Government.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. WATSON, LIEUT.,

Commanding Detachment 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Extract of a Despatch from C. B. THORNHILL, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to Colonel R. T. H. BIRCH, c.s., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Fort William, dated Agra, Fort the 19th October 1857.

It gives the Chief Commissioner much pleasure to bring specially to the notice of His Lordship the services on this occasion of * * * Captain Watson, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry. * * *

Extract of a Despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel H. COTTON, Commanding at Agra, to C. B. THORNHILL, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated Fort Agra, 13th October 1857.

In connection with this action, it is my desire to bring prominently to the notice of Government and the Chief Commissioner, * * * Captain Watson, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Copy of letter from Lieutenant J. WATSON, Commanding Detachment, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to the Adjutant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, dated Camp Cawnpore, 26th October 1857.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commanding Officer, that on the morning of the 23rd instant, being on the advanced guard of the Moveable Column together with a Squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and two Horse Artillery guns, we, on arrival at Meerum ke Serai, heard that a force of the Futtehghur Nawab's with four guns had just left that place for Kanouj, about three miles off.

Under the orders of Major Ouvry, the advance guard immediately started in pursuit at the trot, a Squadron of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers being at the same time ordered up from the column in support.

We found the enemy posted across a deep nullah on the other side of the town of Kanouj, and on our arrival their guns opened on us. Our two H. A. guns were soon in position and after three or four rounds from them those of the enemy were silenced, and the Cavalry, immediately dashing across the nullah, took possession of them, and then pursued across the country for five or six miles, cutting up about 150 horse and foot.

Vide Appendix
No. IV.

I enclose a casualty return showing only two Sowars wounded, but we unfortunately lost three good horses from fatigue and had five others wounded.

Sowar Mohamed Afzul who was wounded in the head was very forward in the pursuit and attacked the trooper who wounded him with great determination.

I shall endeavour to reward him by making him a Khoduspah as owing to his previous character, I do not consider him fit for the non-commissioned ranks.

Sowar Noor Mohamed was also "well to the front" and escaped a severe wound only by his opponent's sword falling on the buckles of his sword belt.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. WATSON, LIEUT.,

Commanding Detachment 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Copy of letter from Lieutenant J. Watson, Commanding Detachment, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to the Adjutant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, dated Camp Cawnpore, 1st December 1857.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Commanding Officer that since my last communication regarding the action at Kanouj the Squadron under my command has been engaged in all the operations carried on in Oudh during the past month by the Army under His Excellency Sir Colvin Campbell.

During this period the Squadron has been engaged in many skirmishes and actions, and in all has, as usual, sustained the character of the Regiment in the most creditable manner; on one occasion in conjunction with the Squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, it met and repulsed a large body of the enemy's Cavalry and on two occasions when under the fire of Artillery, and round shot destroyed both men and horses, its unflinching steadiness could not have been surpassed by any troops in the world. The Squadron returned to Cawnpore on the 28th instant.

The horses are in fair condition notwithstanding the very severe work they have lately undergone.

Vide Appendix
No. IV.

I enclose a casualty return.

Extract of a Despatch from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, dated Head-quarters, Shah Muijeef, Lucknow, 18th November 1857.

I would also bring to favorable notice the following officers in command of corps or detachments.

Lieutenants Watson, Probyn, Younghusband, and Gough, respectively, commanding Detachments of the 1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Hodson's Horse.

Extract of a Despatch from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, dated Head-quarters, Camp Alumbagh, 25th November 1857.

The Officers Commanding the Irregular Cavalry, Lieutenants Watson, Younghusband, Probyn, and Gough, as well as all the officers of the 9th Lancers, were never out of the saddle during all this time, and well maintained the character they have won throughout the war.

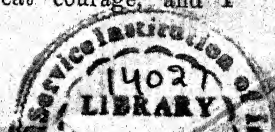
Copy of letter from Lieutenant J. Watson, Commanding Detachment 1st Punjab Cavalry, to the Adjutant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, dated Camp Cawnpore, 7th December 1857.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commanding Officer, that the Squadron under my command was yesterday engaged in the pursuit of the Gwalior and other rebels who were driven from their standing camp in utter route by the Army under His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell.

The pursuit (which was led by the Squadron under my command under the order of Brigadier Little) was pushed for 15 miles on the Kalpee road. Eleven guns and a large quantity of baggage, &c., were taken and many sepoy were cut up, but as the greater portion of them dispersed on either side of the road among the fields, Brigadier Little ordered me to keep to the road with a view of capturing the guns, and thus the number of slain was not so numerous, as it might have been, though the main object, *viz.*, overtaking the guns was most successfully accomplished.

In this pursuit Sowar Khan Singh was shot dead and three wounded, one of them Pay Sowar Heerah Singh attacked his man with great courage, and I

Vide Appendix
No. IV.



purpose recommending him for the order of merit, as he has been on many other occasions most forward.

Captain Forbes, of the 1st Light Cavalry, attached to the Squadron
Vide Appendix received a slight sword cut, and my own and three
 No. IV. other horses were wounded.

Owing to the pace at which the pursuit was urged several horses will, I fear, have to be brought before a Committee as incurably lamed, and remounts are, at present, not to be procured.

I have, &c.,
 (Sd.) J. WATSON, LIEUT.,
Commanding Detachment 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Extract from a Despatch from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, dated Head-quarters, Camp Cawnpore, 10th December 1857.

Without losing any time, the pursuit with Cavalry, Infantry, and Light Artillery was pressed with the greatest eagerness to the fourteenth mile-stone on the Kalpee road, and I have reason to believe that every gun and cart of ammunition which had been in that part of the enemy's position, which had been attacked, now fell into our possession. General Grant has also brought to my notice the distinguished conduct of Brigadier Little, Commanding the Cavalry, as also of Officers Commanding Corps in that Brigade and its Staff Officers, *viz.* * * * Lieutenant Watson, 1st Punjab Cavalry. * * *

Extracts of a Despatch from Brigadier-General T. HOPE GRANT, C.B., Commanding Field Force, late Commanding Cavalry Brigade, dated Camp Futtehgur, 10th January 1858.

SIR,—In compliance with the orders received from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honor to
 Operations at Delhi. forward a report of the operations of the Cavalry Brigade at Delhi, in pursuit of the mutineers down the Doab and up to the time His Excellency joined the Force on the other side of the Ganges, on the way to Lucknow.

About this period other regiments joined the Cavalry Force ; portions of the 1st, 2nd, and 5th Regiments of Punjab Cavalry, and Hodson's Horse * * * The Punjab Corps under their distinguished leaders, Lieutenant Watson, Lieutenant Nicholson afterwards, and at the present time Captain Probyn and Lieutenant Younghusband, have proved themselves admirable soldiers, confident in their officers and assured of victory. These troops have never hesitated to attack the Hindustani horsemen in any odds, and have invariably forced them to give way.

On the 14th September the assault on the City of Delhi commenced in which 600 of the cavalry (200 of whom were of the 9th Lancers and the rest Punjab Irregular Cavalry) took part. To their lot it fell to cover the attacking columns and our principal Batteries from the enemy without the walls of the place and strongly posted near the Lahori Gate and the Khisengunge suburbs. Nothing could exceed the noble conduct of all, both European and Native. In a position whence, from the nature of the ground, they could make no attack, these gallant troops were exposed for two hours to a very severe fire both of Artillery and Infantry. The 9th Lancers were in the first line supported by the Punjab Cavalry, and nothing could be finer than the unflinching coolness with which all these gallant soldiers held this trying position ; nothing daunted by the numerous casualties and the certainty that they had only to endure ; and when I felt it my duty to praise their steady behaviour, they declared their willingness and determination to stand the fire as long as need be. The conduct of all European and native officers and men was most admirable.

After the capture of Delhi a Moveable Column, under command of Brigadier Greathed, was despatched across the Jumna, and the following Corps of Cavalry formed part—Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, commanded by Captain Drysdale, and a Squadron each of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, under Lieutenant Watson. * * *

The Column left Delhi on the 24th September, and on the 28th encountered the rebels and mutineers at Bulundshahr. Action at Bulundshahr. where they had taken up a formidable position among the gardens and enclosures of the civil cantonments, having the town in their rear.

Sergeant Shaw, of this party, behaved in a most gallant manner. One of the men, Lance-Corporal Andrews, lost his horse from falling with him, the Sergeant pulled up between him and the enemy, and enabled him to effect his escape. The Sergeant's horse was wounded on the occasion, and if it had not been for a party of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, under Lieutenant Watson, coming up at the moment to their support, both these men would undoubtedly have lost their lives.

On the 6th October the Column again attacked the mutineers and rebels at Allygurh, and the Cavalry, commanded by Major Ouvry, passing round the town, fell in with them in retreat, and cut down 200.

On the 8th, the Punjab Corps were sent to a village, named Akbarpoor, belonging to the notorious rebels Action at Akbarpoor. Mugul Sein and Akbar Sein, whom they hoped to surprise. This was so well accomplished that both these chiefs were killed, and upwards of a hundred of their armed followers, our Cavalry having completely surrounded the village ere their approach was known.

The Irregular Cavalry made a most dashing charge at a Regiment of Infantry drawn up to cover three heavy guns. They drove them away, cut up a number, and took the guns. Capture of guns from Infantry Regiment.

The Column moved on by forced marches and arrived at Banong on the 22nd, when information reached me that a small force of enemy, with four guns, had that morning left the town with the purpose of crossing the Kalee Nuddee, about two miles off. I immediately ordered off 1 Squadron 9th Lancers, with Watson's, Probyn's and Younghusband's Squadrons, with two guns, the whole under Major Ouvry's command, myself following in support with another Squadron 9th Lancers, and two other guns. Major Ouvry came up with them attempting to cross the Nuddee. The enemy opened fire, which was quickly replied to and silenced and their guns taken. Major Ouvry had most successfully and with his usual gallantry, attacked them in a position where little resistance could be made. The Cavalry, up to this, had pursued them to the banks of the Ganges, execut-

Action at crossing river Koollee and Ganges.

ing great slaughter among them, and finally driving them into the river in which several were drowned.

I must, however, before closing this report beg permission to bring prominently forward for His Excellency's consideration, the names of four gallant young officers, whose acts of bravery may, I trust, be deemed by the Commander-in-Chief such as to merit his recommending the bestowal of the Victoria Cross.

These officers are Lieutenant Blair, 2nd Dragoon Guards, and Lieutenant Jones, 9th Lancers. The particular instance of acts of bravery on their part I have already mentioned. The other two are Captain Probyn of the 2nd, and Lieutenant Watson of the 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant Watson on the 14th November, with his own Squadron, and that under Captain (then Lieutenant) Probyn came upon a body of the rebel Cavalry. The Rissaldar in command of them, a fine specimen of the Hindustani Mussalman, and backed by some half dozens equally brave men rode out to the front. Lieutenant Watson singled out this fine looking fellow and attacked him. The

Rissaldar presented his pistol at Lieutenant Watson's breast at a yard's distance, and fired,

but most providentially without effect, the ball must by accident, have previously fallen out. Lieutenant Watson ran the man through with his sword and dismounted him, but the native officer nothing daunted drew his *tulwar*, and with his Sowars renewed his attack upon Lieutenant Watson, who bravely defended himself until his own men joined in the *melee*, and utterly routed the party. In this encounter Lieutenant Watson received a blow on his head from a *tulwar*, another on his left arm which severed his chain gauntlet glove, a *tulwar* cut on his right arm, which fortunately only divided the sleeve of his jacket, but disabled the arm for some time; a bullet also passed through his coat and he received a blow on his leg which lamed him for some days afterwards. His charger, too, was grazed by a bullet. On many other occasions his good sword, wielded by a strong arm, directed by a brave heart and cool head, has laid low many an opponent in fair combat.

Nothing could have exceeded in gallantry and daring the conduct of all the four officers, whom I have thus prominently brought to notice.

Extract of a Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir J. H. GRANT, K.C.B., Commanding Cavalry, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp before Lucknow, 5th March 1858.

Artillery	326
Cavalry	636
N. Sappers and	
Miners	44
Infantry	2,240

Total 3,246

Seige guns	2
Field do.	12

Total 14

SIR,—I have the honor to report that on the morning of 23rd February I marched with the force named in the margin, to Meeangunge (with which I had been sent out to clear the country on the left bank of the Ganges, and along the main road from Cawnpore to Lucknow) when I heard a force of 2,000 Infantry had taken up a position in the town with 300 Cavalry,

outside, and five or six guns.

I cannot speak too highly of the assistance I received from
* * * Lieutenant Watson, Commanding Detachment
1st Punjab Cavalry. * * *

P. G. G. No.
196, dated 25th
February 1858, pro-
moting Lieutenant
Watson.

The following extract from *Punjab Gazette* is published to the Regiment No. 196, Lahore, 25th February 1858.

4TH SIKH IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Appointment.

No. 196.—Lieutenant J. Watson, from the 1st Regiment, Punjab Cavalry, to the Commandant.

This cancels the appointment of Lieutenant J. Watson to officiate as Captain of Police, Jhelum Division, directed by Punjab Order No. 184 of 24th September last. Lieutenant Watson will continue with the Detachment of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, with the Army in the field, pending the pleasure of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(1). Lieutenant J. Watson, detached on service, having reported his departure, on the 16th instant, to join the 4th Sikh Cavalry, in obedience to orders received from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is struck off the strength of the Regiment from that date.

(2.) The Commanding Officer desires to record his admiration of the brilliant services performed by Lieutenant Watson, and the Squadron under his command, since they joined the Army before Delhi in July last, those services the Commanding Officer believes have never been surpassed by any Native Cavalry. The merits of the Detachment have been fully recognized by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., Commanding the Cavalry in the Field, and the Commanding Officer rejoices to think that Lieutenant Watson's conspicuous gallantry on all occasions has won him the decoration of the Victoria Cross.

Lieutenant Watson takes with him to his new command the hearty wishes for his success in life of his old comrades in the 1st Punjab Cavalry, by all of whom he is loved and respected.

On the departure of Lieutenant J. Watson, Captain Cosserat (who with Lieutenant A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, had been for some time doing duty with the Squadron, 5th Light Cavalry, assumed the command. He commanded the detachment at the battle of Roorki,

Battle of Roorki, 23rd March 1858, and there fell mortally wounded, 23rd March 1858. whilst gallantly leading his men. His death took place in the Lucknow General Hospital about a week after he received his wound. Lieutenant Mackenzie succeeded Captain Cosserat in the command.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant A. K. J. C. MACKENZIE, 5th Light Cavalry, Commanding Detachment 1st Punjab Cavalry, to Captain W. J. HUGHES, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry, dated Camp Cawnpore, April 14th, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information that the Squadron of the 1st Punjab Cavalry formed part of the force mentioned which was commanded by General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B.

The force marched in the direction of Khoossee on nearing which place a large body of the enemy was discovered retiring with haste across the plain.

The Squadron of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and two of the 2nd

The date of the Punjab Cavalry, the whole commanded by action is the 23rd March. Captain Browne, were then ordered to the front and after some Horse Artillery had fired a few shots charged and committed great havoc.

I regret to say that in the charge Captain Cosseratt, who was
Vide Appendix commanding the 1st, received a musket bullet in
 No. IV. the mouth; you will, however, be happy to hear
 that though the rebel's fire was considerable, with the exception of
 one Sowar, 4th Horse, slightly wounded, we had no other casualties.

The men behaved most gallantly. The conduct of Ressaldar
 Jan Singh was as usual exemplary.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) A. K. J. O. MACKENZIE, LIEUT.,

Commanding Detachment 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Extract of a despatch from Brigadier-General Sir J. HOPE GRANT, K.C.B.,
 Commanding Division, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp
 near Lucknow, 26th March 1858.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of His
 Two troops B. H. Artillery, Heavy guns; Excellency Sir Colin Campbell,
 Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards; that, agreeably to the orders
 Squadron, 1st Punjab Cavalry; Squadron, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Her Majesty's received from Major-General
 53rd Foot; 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, I
 marched at 12 o'clock on the night of the 22nd instant, with the force
 as per margin in the direction of Roorki.

I gave the order to change the front to the right, by this
 movement our line completely covered the flank of the retreating
 enemy; a few rounds from the Horse Artillery caused them to
 scatter on seeing which the 1st and 2nd Punjab Cavalry on the left
 of the line, under the command of Captain Samuel Browne, charged
 most gallantly five or six times through the
 rebels, cutting up about 200 and capturing 14
 guns, besides several ammunition waggons, two
 elephants, some camels, bullocks, and quantities
 of baggage.

Action at Roorki,
 capture of 14 guns
 ammunition wag-
 gons, &c. &c.

The success was completely achieved, however, at the loss of two
 fine gallant officers—Lieutenant MacDonnell, 2nd Punjab Cavalry,
 killed, and Captain Cosseratt, 1st Punjab Cavalry, dangerously
 wounded.

I have to thank the following officers for the assistance they
 afforded me.

* * * * Captain Cosseratt, and after that officer was wounded ; Lieutenant Mackenzie, Commanding Detachment, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Captain Cosseratt died of his wounds in the General Hospital, Lucknow, 14 days after the action of Roorki.

After the affair at Roorki, the force under the command of Sir Hope Grant, marched towards Lucknow, where it halted some 15 days. The Squadron was then ordered to proceed to Cawnpore and thence to Futtehghur, as part of an escort with siege guns and ammunition.

Squadron joined Lord Clyde's force. Reduction of Bareilly and campaign of Rohilkund. It then joined the force brought together under the personal command of Lord Clyde, for the reduction of Bareilly and the campaign of Rohilkund.

Shahjehanpore was evacuated by the enemy on the first appearance of our advanced guard. A garrison having been left in an entrenched position, the force marched towards Bareilly ; and on the morning of the 5th May engaged the enemy under the walls of the city. The Squadron took active part in this action and behaved with its usual steadiness and gallantry. On the 8th May it was

Action at Shah-jehanpore. attached to Brigadier-General Jones's column, despatched to relieve the Shahjehanpur garrison, which was then held in a state of siege by the Moulvie's troops who had returned on the departure of Lord Clyde. A few days after the defeat of the Moulvie, the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Shah-

Squadron, 1st Punjab Cavalry, escort to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Shahjehanpore, and from thence proceeded to Futtehghur *via* Jellahabad. On this occasion the Squadron formed part of his escort. It was relieved on the left bank of the Ganges, and ordered back to Shahjehanpore. After a week's halt at that place it continued its

Squadron joined head-quarters at Bijnore, 18th June 1858. journey *en route* to Bareilly, and from thence to Bijnore ; at which station it rejoined Regimental head-quarters on the 18th June 1858, after having been detached since July 1857

On 16th July 1858, Assistant Surgeon C. M. Smith assumed medical charge of the Regiment, agreeably to P. G. O. No. 369, dated Lahore, 6th May 1858, confirmed in G. O. No. 935 of 1858, dated Fort

William, 17th June 1858, in consequence of the departure of Assistant Surgeon T. E. Tuson, appointed to the civil medical charge of the Hill Station of Murree by G. O. No. 473, dated 1st April 1858.

The Regiment was cantoned at Bijnore until the 28th August 1858, when it marched from Bijnore in obedience to orders received from Army Head-quarters on the 3rd October 1858. The Regiment arrived at Allahabad and was ordered to halt until further orders.

Lieutenant Campbell of the 79th Highlanders, appointed to do duty with the Regiment by G. O. No. 811 of the 30th October 1858, confirmed in G. O. No. 1734 of 1858, dated Fort William, 29th December 1858, joined 30th September 1858.

Lieutenant H. B. Hanna appointed by G. O. No. 406 of 1858, dated Allahabad, the 16th September 1858, reported himself on the 3rd October 1858.

Extract of a military letter No. 125, dated 7th April 1859, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India.

* * * * *

Letter, dated 29th September 1858.

Transmitted with favorable recommendation, an application of Mr. H. B. Hanna, praying for a commission in Her Majesty's Army, and state that, in consideration of his service, he has been appointed to do duty with the 1st Punjab Cavalry, with the local rank of Lieutenant.

10. I have received with gratification the record of this young gentleman's gallantry at Nugeea.

11. In consideration of the soldierly qualities already displayed by Mr. Hanna, and in confidence that his early promise will be fulfilled in his future career, I have recommended him to Her Majesty for a cadetship in Her Indian Forces on any of the nominations placed at my disposal.

True Extract.

(Sd.) R. Q. H. BIRCH, MAJOR-GENL.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

On the 9th October 1858, orders were received for the Regiment to cross the Ganges at Allahabad to join Brigadier Wetherall's Field Force, then concentrating at Sarson, a few miles beyond the bridge of boats.

Regiment joined
Brigadier Wether-
all's Field Force,
9th October 1858.

On the 21st October the force advanced on Bhudree and
 Action at Ram- Surrungpore, which places were found evacuated
 pore Kussia, 1st on the 1st November; it advanced through
 November 1858.

Lalgunge, drove the enemy from Barriya Bazaar and the neighbouring posts, obliging him to retire on Rampore Kussia, a strongly entrenched camp on the River Lae. On the morning of November 3rd the Field Force advanced on Rampore Kussia and at 2 P.M. of the same day, after some sharp fighting, the fort was stormed and carried. On the commencement of the enemy's retreat the Regiment was ordered to pursue; owing to its having been detached in parties, only three troops could be collected for this purpose. The enemy's rear was charged in good style, and in a pursuit of about 4 miles, some 150 of their number were cut up. The conduct of the Regiment could not have been better, as will be seen by the extracts of Brigadier Wetherall's despatch.

Published in G. O. No. 552 of 1858, dated Allahabad, 29th Novr. 1858. 8

Extracts of a despatch from Brigadier G. R. WETHERALL, Commanding Field Force in South Oudh, to the Deputy Adjutant-General, dated Rampore Kussia, 6th November 1858.

The 1st Punjab Cavalry, under Major Hughes, was divided into two bodies, and one placed on each flank, to endeavour to discover any fords across the river, to prevent the passage of them by the enemy, and to complete the investment on this side.

I directed Major Hughes with all the Cavalry that could be collected to cross the ford on the right of the enemy's position and pursue. The nature of the ground, cut up with ravines and covered with wood, precluded any Horse Artillery being sent, as guns used under such circumstances would have been an encumbrance instead of help to him. Major Hughes pursued the enemy for five miles, and pressed him hard, cutting up a great many men. The regimental color of the 52nd Regiment was captured by Lance-Duffadar Wallie Mahamad Khan who slew its bearer. I much regret that the 1st Punjab Cavalry has been deprived of the services of Assistant Surgeon Clement Smith, who was severely wounded in the pursuit, heading a small party of Cavalry in the endeavour to reach his regiment to give assistance to the wounded.

Of Major Hughes and *his excellent regiment*, I cannot speak too highly ; its conduct under this good officer's leading has been admirable.

Extract from Regimental Orders issued to the 1st Punjab Cavalry, by Major W. J. Hughes, Commanding Camp Agaie, 4th November 1858.

" The Commanding Officer regrets to announce * * * to the Regiment the death of Ressaldar Feroze Khan, and of Sowars Heerah Singh, Shaick Ramzan, Jellaloodeen, Fazal Shah, Chanda Singh and Abdul Wahid, all of whom were killed in pursuit of the enemy yesterday, on his retreat from Rampoor Kussia."

A few days after the assault and capture of Rampoor Kussia, the Force, agreeably to instructions received from the Chief of the Staff, marched to invest Ameti on the north side, in conjunction with three other columns. On the evacuation of the fort, the Field Force was attached to Lord Clyde's Army, which, on the morning of the 12th November 1858, advanced on Shunkerpore, at which place the Brigade was broken up.

Force joined
Ametie columns,
12th November
1858.

Action at Ametie
and advance on
Shunkerpore.
Brigade broken up.

The Regiment was then attached to Brigadier Taylor's Brigade, and despatched to join Major-General Sir H. Grant's Division at Fyzabad. On the morning of the 25th November the force crossed the Gagra by a bridge of boats. The Cavalry were

drawn up in two lines between the enemy's position and the river. The enemy having been driven from

their entrenchments by the Infantry, Cavalry and the Horse Artillery were taken in pursuit by Sir Hope Grant. The flying rebels were sabred in great numbers ; and a gun was captured by the Regiment, which behaved with its usual gallantry.

The force now advanced on Muchlee Gaon and Bun Kussia, which places were abandoned after a few shots.

Advance on
Muchlee Gaon and
Bun Kussia. At Bun Kussia orders were received from Army Head-quarters that the Regiment was to join Brigadier Rowcroft's column on the left bank of the Raptée and

Ordered to join
Rowcroft's column
at Raptee and
Baraitch.

subsequently received instructions to join immediately the Commander-in-Chief at Baraitch. The 1st Punjab Cavalry joined Lord Clyde's

Force (after a march of 38 miles, prior to which 100 miles had been performed in three days) on the evening of the 26th December, just in time to take part in the "Chuda" pursuit. The next day the force was employed in the reduction of the Majeedia Fort. At 10 P.M. on the night of the 30th December

Advanced to Banki; 1858, the Army advanced on Banki, and at daylight drove the rebels under the Nana across the Raptee. In these operations the Regiment, as on all former occasions, distinguished itself for its steadiness and gallantry.

Casualty Return G. O. C. C., dated Camp Musjideals, 28th December 1858, Daffadar Jumeh Khan, 1st Troop
Vide Appendix No. IV. sabre cut, one horse killed and one wounded.

On the breaking up of Lord Clyde's Army, the Regiment formed part of the force which was left trans-Raptee, under the command of Brigadier Horsford, C.B., to watch the line of the Raptee; on the 8th February 1859, the Regiment took part in the attack on the rebel position and capture of his guns, 16 in number, at Sitka Ghat in the Nepal Territory.

Copy of extract from a despatch from Brigadier A. Horsford, Commanding Field Force, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp Sishowah, Nepal, 10th February 1859. Published in G. G. O. No. 347 of 1859, dated Fort William, 15th March 1859.

To Major Hughes, 1st Punjab Cavalry, my especial thanks are due, not only for his services at the head of his Regiment, but for the aid he gives me in his capacity as Military Commissioner.

Thanking Major
Hughes' affairs on
Sitka Ghat.

Regiment ordered
into the Baraitch
Cantonment, 3rd
April 1859.

Composed of the
2nd and 4th Troops.
Rebels at Musha.

After the Sitka Ghat affair, the Regiment was ordered into the Baraitch cantonments. On the 3rd April a Squadron of the Regiment, commanded by Captain Millett, attached to a column commanded by Major Ramsay, Kamaon Battalion, was engaged with the rebels at Musha.

Copy of a letter No. 131, from the Officiating Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department. Published in G. O. G. No. 627, of 1859, dated Fort William, 5th May 1859.

SIR,—I have the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, a report, dated 4th instant, No. 76, from Major R. A. Ramsay, Commanding the Kamaon Battalion, of his having relieved the Thanna of Chowradee, and enclosing a letter from Captain H. Millett, of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, describing an affair with the enemy, in which the detachment under his command, consisting of a Squadron, 1st Punjab Cavalry and detail of Oudh mounted Military Police, behaved with much spirit.

Recommendation
of Lord Clyde for
3rd Class of Order
Merit to Daffadar
Safdar Khan and
Lance-Daffadar
Kamr-ud-din.

2. Lord Clyde begs to recommend Daffadar Safdar Khan and Lance-Daffadar Kamr-ud-din Khan, of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, for the 3rd Class Order of Merit, for their gallantry in this affair.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, MAJOR,

Offg. Adjutant-General of the Army.

Head-quarters, Camp Bootana, 17th April 1859.

Copy of a report from Captain H. L. MILLETT, Commanding Detachment, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to Lieutenant A. B. TEMPLE, Staff Officer with Major RAMSAY's Force, dated Camp Musha, 4th April 1859.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of Major Ramsay, Commanding, that agreeably to instructions I received from you, I proceeded yesterday in advance of the Kamaon Battalion with detachments, 1st Punjab Cavalry, and Oudh Military Police, at a sharp pace to endeavour to intercept a body of rebels (reported to be 500 Cavalry and 1,500 Infantry) who had left the jungle at the foot of the hills, and were threatening (and as was afterwards ascertained by me had attacked) the Thannah of Chowradee.

On arriving within three or four miles of the Thannah, my advanced skirmishers suddenly came upon a body of the rebel Cavalry, (their outlying picquet) to whom we immediately gave chase; they and an Infantry picquet which joined them retiring as precipitately as possible on their main body in the vicinity of the jungle.

The skirmishers, under Daffadar Safdar Khan, 2nd Troop, 1st Punjab

Charge on enemy's Cavalry, closed in and charged them in a most
picquets.

Gallant manner. The odds being 7 to 1. The
gallantry of Daffadar Suaffiar Khan, and Lance-Daffadar Kumer-
ud-din Khan, 2nd Troop, 1st Punjab Cavalry, was most conspicuous.
I myself saw them engage four men (Cavalry) all of whom they
killed, but I regret that Lance-Daffadar Kumer-ud-din Khan,
received a severe sabre wound on his left temple, and had it not been
for the gallantry displayed by Daffadar Safdar Khan, he would have

Vide Appendix No. IV. been killed; fourteen of the enemy were left dead
On the field, and the detachment had four men
and four horses wounded (as per accompanying return)

I continued the pursuit at a gallop until brought up suddenly
by a nuddee with a very steep bank. Being now close on the main
body of the rebels, who held a position on the opposite bank, I
sustained for a short time a very heavy fire from musketry and C.B.,
My advance being thus checked, I retired with a view of drawing
the enemy out into the open country, where I could again charge
them with effect. In this I was disappointed, as they clung to the
jungle. Being unable to act further, I immediately despatched the
request that the Infantry might be brought up as quick as
to dislodge them.

the 20th
My thanks are due to Lieutenant A. F. Donners, Cavalry. The
Cavalry, who accompanied the detachment and showed occasion.
zeal, and also to Lieutenant W. L. P. Drummond, Saturday.
Military Police, for the able assistance rendered by him in communi-
cation; one of whom slew four of the enemy with his approbation ex-
hibited.

The Thannah of Chowradee held its own against General Sir Hugh
and the Sikh Police who fought within its walls, Commander-in-Chief
enemy.

I regret to add, owing to the severity of the placed on record by
throughout, two horses of my detachment died, and a few were lamed.

Vide Appendix No. IV.

Enclosed I beg to send the report he had received
casualty return of C.B., of the uniform good
command. quarters and in the field, of

(Sd.) H. of its steadiness on parade,
Commanding the state of the Regiment was

Action at Kowricallee, 25th April 1859.

On the 25th April, the same Squadron was engaged in the action on the Kowricallee.

Copy of a despatch from Brigadier A. H. Horsford, C.B., Commanding Trans-Gagra, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Oudh Force, dated Camp Bhurtpur, 27th April 1859. Published in G. G. O. No. 823 of 1859, dated Fort William, 7th June 1859.

I have received every aid from * * * Majors Moir, C.B.

Thanking Mr. Horse Artillery and Hughes, 1st Punjab Cavalry, the former commanding the Artillery, the latter the Cavalry.

I beg to thank the following officers who efficiently commanded their respective detachments * * * Lieutenant Donners, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

On the 1st April the two remaining Squadrons, commanded* by Lieutenant Campbell, and subsequently by Captain Millett, were attached to Major Vaughan's detachment ordered out to Balapur in consequence of an eruption of the rebels across the Raptée,

were actively employed in various skirmishes.

On the 1st May 1859, Major W. T. Hughes was ordered to join and assume command of the three regiments of Hodson's Horse with which Brigade he remained until the 1st January 1860. During his absence the 1st Punjab Cavalry was commanded by Captain H. L. Millett. In August the Regiment was again concentrated at Baraich, and on the 30th August received orders to join Lord Canning's Camp at Cawnpore. The Regiment formed part of His Excellency's escort as far as Lahore via Lucknow, Agra, Dehli, Meerut, the foot of the hills, Amballa, Jullundur and Amritsar. At Lahore ascertained by me had been by the 7th Irregular Cavalry.

On arriving within the advanced skirmishers suddenly Secretary to Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Hughes, (their outlying picquet) they, dated Governor-General's Camp, Lahore, they and an Infantry picquet Governor-General wishes you to communicate as possible on their move officers and troopers the entire

satisfaction with which His Excellency has remarked the manner in which the duties confided to them have been carried out for upwards of four months.

The Regiment has been in every respect deserving of praise for the conduct of all ranks since the day it joined His Excellency's camp.

Believe me, &c.,

(Sd.) EDWARD CAMPBELL,
Military Secretary to Governor-General.

Ordered to march
from Peshawar to
Rajanpur, 16th Oc-
tober 1860.

The Regiment marched from Peshawar *en route* to the new Station of Rajanpur on the 16th of October 1860, and arrived at that station on the 18th of November 1860, where they were employed in building the new Cantonment.

In February 1862, His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., K.C.S.I. Commander-in-Chief in India, accompanied by his Staff and by Brigadier-General Chamberlain, C.B., Commanding the Punjab Irregular Force, made a tour of Inspection of the Trans-Indus Frontier.

Sir Hugh Rose's
visit to Rajanpur,
20th February 1862,
on tour of inspec-
tion.

His Excellency and suite reached Rajanpur on the 20th February and, on the 22nd, reviewed the 1st Punjab Cavalry. The following is a copy of the Regimental Order issued on the occasion.

Rajanpur, 22nd February 1862, Saturday.

The Commanding Officer has much gratification in communicating to the Regiment the approbation expressed by His Excellency General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India, on the occasion of his reviewing the Corps this morning, and which approbation is placed on record by His Excellency's Order.

Regimental Orders,
22nd February 1862.
His Excellency's
thanks.

"1. His Excellency spoke highly of the report he had received from Brigadier-General Chamberlain, C.B., of the uniform good conduct of the regiment both in quarters and in the field, of its efficiency on outpost duties, and of its steadiness on parade, and His Excellency observed that the state of the Regiment was

very creditable to all its officers, and particularly bore evidence to the zeal and ability with which the Adjutant, Lieutenant Clifford, and the Wordee-Major Moorad Ali Khan, performed their duties."

"2. His Excellency stated that he fully appreciated the soldierly spirit which had induced Lieutenant Grey to relinquish the emoluments and attractions of civil employment for the rough work of Frontier Service.

"3. His Excellency alluded to the good service rendered by the Regiment throughout the late mutinies and rebellion and on noticing Rissaldar Bhuggut Singh, Jemadar Ram Singh (twice decorated for daring in the field) and Jemadar Ram Singh (of Kokree), all of whom served with "Watson's Squadron, His Excellency dwelt particularly on the conspicuous gallantry that Squadron had always shown in the hard fighting at Delhi, Bulandshahr, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow and elsewhere.

"4. His Excellency congratulated Rissaldar Ayaz Khan, Bahadoor, on his honors and the position he now occupies; proof positive of the estimation in which Government holds a man who has served with fidelity and gallantry such as the Rissaldar Bahadoor has displayed throughout his long career.

"5. His Excellency particularly noticed the many individual officers, non-commissioned officers and men who, since 1857, had been rewarded for conspicuous gallantry in action, either with the Victoria Cross or by admission to the Order of Merit, or by promotion on the field, and His Excellency pointed to the deeds of these brave men as worthy of the emulation of the young soldiers in the ranks.

"The Commanding Officer is assured that praise, such as has been bestowed by the Commander-in-Chief, will be highly prized by every member of this corps and will act as a spur to all so to bear themselves in future that the fair reputation gained by the Regiment shall never be dimmed, for it behoves all to remember that it is easier to make a name than to maintain it. The first may be the result of good fortune, whilst the latter can only come of uniformly good and soldierly conduct."

Brigade Orders
publishing Letter
No. 7645, dated 26th
March 1862, from
Military Secretary
to the Commander-
in-Chief.

Shortly after the completion of His Excellency's tour of inspection the following extract from Brigade Orders, issued by the Brigadier-General, Commanding the Punjab Irregular Force, dated Camp Ghazni, the 14th April 1862, was published :—

" No. 100.—The Brigadier-General has much pleasure in publishing to the Force copy of a letter from Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief conveying the expression of His Excellency's satisfaction with the state of the Force, and tendering his thanks for the kindness which he and the officers of his staff experienced throughout his visit to the frontier.

" 2. The approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, in India is a distinction much to be prized, and the British officers of the force have just reason to feel pride in having been specially and honorably noticed by His Excellency.

" 3. Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., &c., having been pleased to allude to the Brigadier-General and the qualifications necessary for conducting the frontier command, the Brigadier-General cannot forego the opportunity of frankly avowing and placing on record, with the order which awards to him so much commendation, how greatly his success is due to the support he has uniformly received from officers in command of districts and regiments, and also to the character and zeal of the body of officers attached to the force.

4. In conclusion the Brigadier-General offers his thanks to the officers generally for the hospitality participated in by himself and the Staff Officer, whilst in attendance upon His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(True Extract).

(Sd.) * J. MACKENZIE, LIEUT.,

Staff Officer, Punjab Irregular Force.

Copy of a letter No. 932, dated Lahore, 9th April 1862, from Captain BLACK, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department, to Brigadier-General N. CHAMBERLAIN, C.B., Commanding Punjab Irregular Force.

SIR,—I have the honor, by desire of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to transmit a copy of a letter as per margin, conveying the thanks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to

Military Department,
No. 7645,
dated 26th March
1862.

yourself and officers of the force under your command, for the kindness and hospitality shown to His Excellency during his visit to the Trans-Indus Frontier.

2. The expression of His Excellency's satisfaction with the state and appearance of the force under your command has given His Honor great satisfaction, and he desires me to request you will be good enough to publish His Excellency's sentiments to the officers under your command.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) S. BLACK, CAPT.,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Punjab,
Military Department.

Copy of a letter No. 7615, dated Umballa, 26th March 1862, from Military Secretary, to the Military Secretary, Punjab Government,

SIR,—The Commander-in-Chief desires me to say that in the sense of a previous private letter to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, he now ventures to request Sir Robert Montgomery to have the goodness to convey to Brigadier-General Chamberlain, C.B., and the officers of the Punjab Irregular Force, his most sincere thanks for the singular kindness and hospitality which he and the officers of his staff experienced at their hands during his visit to the Trans-Indus Frontier.

Nothing could be more perfect than the arrangements which were made and nothing could exceed the kindly feeling which displayed itself in every single arrangement made with so much care and trouble to insure his rapid and most agreeable journey from station to station.

His Excellency begs me to add that he was very much pleased with the state and appearance of the fine force under Brigadier-General Chamberlain, C.B., particularly with its British officers, and Sir Hugh Rose hopes he may be allowed to say that the defence of the frontier could not be in better or able hands than those of Brigadier-General Chamberlain's who combines in a singular degree all the qualifications which are necessary for that peculiar and difficult command.

The Commander-in-Chief begs me to add that whilst returning thanks for his most kind reception in the Punjab, he certainly ought

not to forget how much he owes in that respect to His Honor Sir Robert Montgomery and the civil officers under him, who imitating his example vied with each other, without a single exception, in their kindness and hospitality.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) O. T. BURNE, LIEUT.,
Military Secretary.

On the 8th December 1862, the Regiment marched in the usual course of relief from Rajanpur *en route* to Dera Ghazi Khan, at which station it arrived on the 12th of that month, relieving the 4th Punjab Cavalry.

Regiment marched to Dera Ghazi Khan in the course of relief, 8th December 1862.

The 2nd Punjab Cavalry took the place of the 1st Regiment at Rajanpur. At Dera Ghazi Khan the 1st Regiment was ordered to build lines on the old Cavalry site in Cantonments.

By G. G. O. No. 4 of 1864, dated 6th January 1864, it was intimated that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to command that the words "Delhi" and "Lucknow" should be borne on the standards, colours or appointments of (*inter alia*) the 1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry to commemorate its services at the siege of Delhi, at the relief of Lucknow and capture of Lucknow.

By G. G. O. No. 150 of 1864, dated 20th February 1864, the Organization of regiments of the Punjab Force having been placed under the new organization of the Army. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council was pleased to make the following appointments to the 1st Punjab Cavalry:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Hughes, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Commandant.

Lieutenant C. S. Maclean, Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant E. P. W. Repley, late 51st Native Infantry, to be 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant R. C. Hutchinson, Madras General List, to be 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant H. S. Jarret, late 3rd European Regiment, to be Adjutant.

And by G. G. O. No. 171 of 1864, dated 1st March 1864, Lieutenant F. A. Bertie, Bengal Staff Corps, was appointed Doing Duty Officer.

The Regiment marched, with the other regiments in garrison, on the 8th January 1868, *en route* to Amakheyl to join a Camp of Exercise formed there under the command of Brigadier-General A. Wilde, C.B., C.S.I., consisting of the Bunnu and Dera Ismail Khan brigades. The camp broke up on the 22nd, and the Regiment escorted the Brigadier-General as far as Deobund, on his way down the frontier, and returned to Dera Ismail Khan on the 27th January 1868.

On the 11th December 1872, the Regiment marched to Goom-but, *en route* to join the Camp of Exercise held at Hassan Abdal, and arrived at Hassan Abdal on the 20th December 1872,

In January 1875, Jemadar Salim Khan, while in command of the Detachment 1st Punjab Cavalry, at the Bandowali outpost captured some murderers and made them over to Imam Bakhsh Khan. These men would have escaped had he not followed up the information he had received.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. MUNRO, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division, to Captain R. G. SANDERMAN, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, dated Dera Ismail Khan, 31st August 1875.

SIR,—In a judgment passed by me on the 5th April last in the case :—

The Crown *versus* { 1. Saring.
2. Rahim Ali.
3. Dahi.

Charges.—Murder and abetment of murder which offences were committed near the Bandowali outpost on the 13th January 1875, I had occasion to notice the services performed on the occasion by Jemadar Salim Khan of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and the Detachment which he commanded as follows :—

“The Court records an opinion that, but for the good service performed by the Jemadar and men of the Cavalry Detachment in the neighbour hood, no proofs whatever would have been obtained.”

4. The following expressions abstracted from the judgment of the Chief Court, attest the appreciation by the Judges of the admirable conduct of the Cavalry Detachment.

* * * "And very well the sowars behaved, the result being that though no one was found on the first scour over the country, Dahi was found in the fields, and a blood stained sword under a mat in his house, and that the others were shortly after the murder arrested."

5. Believing, as I fully do, that a failure of justice must have happened, had not Jemadar Salim Khan and his men acquitted themselves as faithful and energetic servants of Government on the occasion, I deem it right thus prominently to refer to those services which should be officially made known to the Jemadar's Military superior, and I request that you will be good enough to furnish the Officer Commanding the 1st Punjab Cavalry, with a copy of this letter for his information; conveying as it justly does the full appreciation by the highest judicial authorities in the Province of the excellent conduct of a detachment of the Regiment, under his command.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) A. A. MUNRO,

Offg. Commissioner and Superintendent.

Extract from Memo. No. 471. dated 15th February 1875, from Brigadier-General C. P. KEYES, C.B., Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department.

2. Jemadar Salim Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, in command at Bundowali, appears to have behaved with great energy and intelligence, and the Brigadier-General, after hearing the details of the case, expressed his cordial approval of his conduct to that Native Officer when he visited the Bundowali outpost.

Extract of Memo. No. 687, dated 9th March 1875, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department, to the Brigadier-General, Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

The conduct of Jemadar Salim Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, seems worthy of special notice.

True Extract,

By Order,

(Sd.) F. N. MACKENZIE, CAPTAIN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

A detachment, under command of Jemadar Haknewaz Khan, left head-quarters on the 20th November 1875 for Hurrund to form an escort to Captain Sandeman, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, during his tour in the Biloch Hills.

The detachment, under command of Jemadar Haknewaz Khan, returned from escort duty with the Deputy Commissioner on the 13th February 1876.

On the 4th August 1878 a detachment of 50 sabres left Dera Ghazi Khan under the command of Captain Cuningham, to escort Major Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General for Bilochistan, to Quetta.

Major Sandeman's escort to Quetta, 4th August 1878.

On the 20th of August, the station of Dera Ghazi Khan was destroyed by the floods, and the regimental lines had to be vacated, the Regiment being camped on the canal embankment to the east of the city.

On the 10th September 1878 a Station Order was issued conveying to the troops of the Dera Ghazi Khan Garrison the gratification felt by Major General F. S. Roberts, C B., V.C., Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, at the uniform good behaviour of the troops of the garrison under the recent circumstances of the floods so trying to good conduct and Military discipline.

Station orders announcing gratification of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the occasion of floods, 10th Sept. 1878.

Order to march to Quetta, 30th September 1878, on active service.

On the 24th September orders were received for the Regiment to march as soon as possible for Quetta; and on the 30th September the Regiment marched.

On the 1st October, the Regiment was for the first time armed with breech-loading carbines being issued to them in exchange for their muzzle-loading carbines, and the exchange being effected whilst the Regiment was on the march for active service.

Breech-loading Snider carbine issued to Regiment, 1st October 1878.

On the 28th October the regiment reached Mastang where it remained in camp till the 19th November, and where the detachment forming the escort of the Governor-General's Agent for Biluchistan, rejoined the regiment.

Regiment arrived
Mastang 28th
October 1878.

On the 22nd November the regiment marched into Quetta, and on the 24th started as part of the advance troops, designated the "Quetta Field Force" under the command of Major-General M. A. S. Biddulph, C.B., on the advance on Kandahar.

Regiment march-
ed to Quetta, 22nd
November 1878, and
joined part of
Quetta Field Force.

Lieutenant A. M.
Muir, joined Regi-
ment as Adjutant,
6th December 1878.

On the 6th December, Lieutenant A. M. Muir, having resigned his appointment under the Foreign Department, rejoined the regiment and resumed the Adjutancy.

On the 16th December, whilst the regiment was camped at Gulistan Karez, Major McLean, with an escort of 185 sabres 1st Punjab Cavalry, and 10 sabres 3rd Sindh Horse, started on a reconnaissance of the Ghwaja Pass, returning through the Khojak Pass and Chamman, which place was reached on the 17th.

Regiment arrived
Gulistan Karez, 16th
December 1878, and
reconnaissance of
Ghwaja Pass.

On 3rd January the Mel Manda Valley was visited by the 1st Punjab Cavalry, and the passes by which the force subsequently marched were discovered. Captain Hervey made a very clear sketch of the ground to accompany Major McLean's report.

Visit of Mel
Manda Valley by 1st
Punjab Cavalry, 3rd
January 1879.

Action at Ghloe
Kotal, 4th Jan. 1879,
Major McLean's
report.

On the 4th January an action was fought with the Amir's troops at the Ghloe Kotal Takhtapul, the report on which by Major McLean is as follows:—

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the information of Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B., commanding advance force, a brief report of the part taken by the 1st Punjab Cavalry in yesterday's cavalry action at the Ghloe Kotal, Captain D. S. Cunningham, with 40 sabres formed the advance guard from Shah Pasand Khan.

Captain Atkinson, with 28 sabres accompanied Major Luck, 15th Hussars, who was sent in advance with a squadron to reconnoitre the road over the Karkuna Pass into Takhtapul, the remainder 60 sabres escorted the guns.

Capture of trooper
and skirmishes with
enemy's party.

Captain Atkinson's party was engaged in the skirmish with the enemy at the north side of the Pass and captured one of their troopers.

Captain Atkinson on the arrival of Brigadier-General Palliser advanced with the squadron, 15th Hussars, to the Ghloe Kotal and led his detachment in the charge against the enemy's cavalry then engaged with Colonel Kennedy's force. During the charge he cut down a trooper who was in the act of firing at Captain Abadie, Brigade-Major.

Captain Hervey was in command of the party left with the guns, and was engaged with the enemy constantly throughout the day. Captain Cunningham's detachment was also engaged with the enemy, and he and his men narrowly escaped capture.

I accompanied Brigadier-General Palliser in the affair at the Ghloe Kotal, but did not take command of the detachments engaged as Major Luck, 15th Hussars, had already been detailed for that duty. (It was supposed by Colonel McLean, that when General Palliser appeared in person the whole were, as a matter of course, under him.)

Attached is a list of casualties, which, considering the smallness of the detachment engaged, are considerable. The following is a list of Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men who distinguished themselves during the day, whose names I would beg to bring to the notice of the Brigadier-General.

Jamadar Haknewaz Khan, who was wounded on the right hand in a personal encounter with one of the enemy whom he killed.

Duffadar Kaleh Khan and Sowar Shah Pasand Khan, also behaved in a very forward manner. The above men were with Captain Hervey.

Sowar Muhammed Takki, of Captain Cunningham's detachment behaved gallantly in remaining behind to pick up a comrade (whose horse had been shot dead) in the face of a large body of the enemy. Sowars Ram Rukha and Akhmat Khan, gallantly rescued a dismounted trooper of the 15th Hussars who was in danger of being

cut off by six of the enemy whom Ram Rukha and his comrade charged in the most gallant manner. I regret to say that the former received a severe wound in the encounter.

Duffadar Hira Singh, also distinguished himself.

Jemadar Haknawaz Khan, and Sowars Ram Rukha, Muhammad Takki, and Akhmat Khan, were recommended for the Order of Merit, but the Court of Inquiry decided against them.

On the 8th of January Kandahar was occupied, and on the 10th Lieutenant Willis, R.A., was assassinated in the city. Immediately after stabbing Lieutenant Willis, the assassin proceeded to run amuck through the street. He was immediately attacked by Captain Hervey, 1st Punjab Cavalry, who happened to be on the spot, and who run him through the throat with his sword receiving at the same time a wound from the assassin's dagger across the fingers of his right hand.

Occupation of
Kandahar, 8th
January 1879.

Wound received
by Captain Hervey,
21st January 1879.

On the 21st of January, Lieutenant Wells, R.E., was engaged in a fight with a noted robber chief, named Laskar Khan, whom he endeavoured to surprise and seize in his village, situated about 15 miles from Chamman. Lieutenant Wells' party consisted amongst others of a Duffadar and nine sowars, 1st Punjab Cavalry, but of these only three sowars were up in

Action at Cham-
man, 21st January
1879.

time for Lieutenant Wells' charge, which resulted in eleven of the enemy being slain. Of these three sowars Lieutenant Wells wrote— "Fatteh Khan was shot in two places, whilst following me closely, once in the shoulder and once in the thigh * * * (he) had to go out of action, and was hit a third time." Another of your men (Yakub Khan, 1499), was badly hit on the bridle hand."

"Ikram Khan, Sowar, behaved well."

On the 27th of March a force, consisting of 32 sabres 1st Punjab Cavalry, 40 rifles, 30th Bombay Native Infantry, and 30 Irregular Biloch horsemen, was marching in Shorawak under the command of Major F. Hamfrey, 30th Bombay Native Infantry, escorting Mr. O. T. Duke, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Biluchistan. On the 27th the escort was

Action of Shora-
wak, 27th March
1879.

attacked at Syad-bút by 1,600 Baraítch Pathans. The escort immediately turned out and advanced to meet the enemy who had taken up a position amongst some sand hills, out of which they were driven by the Infantry, led by Major Humfrey in person, whilst the cavalry led by Major O. T. Duke, and Ressaldar Mir Alam Khan, charged them immediately they were in the open plain.

In his report on the engagement, Major Humfrey wrote—"the conduct of all the Sowars 1st Punjab Cavalry was beyond all praise, and of Ressaldar Mir Alam Khan, most particularly so."

The engagement lasted for about five hours and the enemy subsequently admitted that they had suffered a loss of 90 men killed.

For his conduct on this occasion His Excellency the Governor-General in Council was pleased "to advance
Our casualties *vide* Appendix No. IV. Ressaldar Mir Alam Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, from the 3rd to the 2nd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in the action fought at Syad-bút in Shorawak on the 27th March 1879."—*Vide* P. G. O. No. 190, dated 19th March 1880.

On the 6th of February 1879, whilst the troops were encamped on the south of Kandahar, and close to the
Fanatical attack, 6th February 1879. Top Khana Gate of the city, a fanatical attack was made by five Ghazis who, armed with long knives, suddenly rushed through the camp endeavouring to cut down every one they met.

They succeeded in wounding several men of the 59th Queen's, but were all ultimately killed. One of them succeeded in penetrating as far as the 1st Punjab Cavalry Lines, which were situated in the centre of the camp.

He was immediately encountered and cut down by Ressaldar Salim Khan, who received a wound on the hand.

For his conduct on this occasion Ressaldar Salim Khan was admitted to the 2nd Class of the Order of Merit "for conspicuous gallantry in attacking an Afghan fanatic single-handed at camp Kandahar on the 6th of February 1879.

On the 10th April 1879, the regiment marched from Kandahar, to join a force under Brigadier-General Palliser. C.B., proceeding into the Kakrez Valley. The object of the march was to collect the arrears of revenue due to the Kandahar Government.

This was done by Major McLean, who acted as Political Officer with the force. The first day's march was to Shuin on the other side of the Argandab River. This river was then in flood owing to recent heavy rains, and much difficulty was experienced in endeavouring to effect a crossing, so much so that the passage of the river was not accomplished till the following day.

On the 10th November, whilst Captain Hervey's second squadron was endeavouring to cross, Duffadar Hidayat Khan was carried away by the force of the current, and was only saved from being drowned by the prompt assistance rendered by Captain Hervey, for which he was subsequently awarded the medal of the Royal Humane Society.

Cholera made its appearance in the regiment on the 13th of July; Lieutenant Hennell was seized with it on the night of the 20th and died the following day; and the total losses in the regiment from this disease were:—

British Officers	...	...	...	...	1
Non-Commissioned Officers and men	...	...	...	...	7
Native Officers	...	...	...	...	0
Followers	...	...	...	...	11

On the 11th of September P. G. O. No. 804, of 1879, was received, intimating the "grant of six months' donation batta to the troops engaged in the late campaign in Afghanistan, including all who crossed the frontier before the 26th May and those in reserve in Biluchistan."

In the *Gazette of India*, dated 18th October 1879, Lieutenant H. A. Deane, from the 4th Punjab Cavalry, was appointed Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant W. F. Hennell, deceased.

On the 15th November 1879, Lieutenant-General Sir D. Stewart, K.C.B., Commanding the troops in Southern Afghanistan, was pleased to appoint Lieutenant A. M. Muir, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be Interpreter and Extra Aide-de-Camp on his Personal Staff.

Lieutenant A. M. Muir appointed Aide-de-Camp.

vice Captain Molloy, transferred to the Foreign Department, and this appointment was subsequently confirmed in G. O. C. C., dated 3rd December 1879.

Abolishment of
Native Officers' 2nd
chargers.

B.O. No. 294, dated
13th December 1879.

On the 13th December, B. O. No. 294, of 1879, by Colonel Godby, Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, was received abolishing Native Officers' 2nd chargers, though their retention was subsequently directed to be optional in B. O. No. 3 of 1880.

Lieutenant Deane,
appointed Adjutant.

On the 23rd December, Lieutenant Deane joined the regiment and was appointed Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Muir.

Major G. C. Bird,
1st Punjab Cavalry,
appointed Brigade-
Major, Cavalry Bri-
gade.

On the 26th December, in Standing Order Punjab Frontier Force No. 1124, Major G. C. Bird, 1st Punjab Cavalry, was appointed Brigade-Major to Brigadier General Palliser, Commanding Cavalry Brigade, *vice* Captain H. R. Abadie, 9th

Lancers, proceeded to join his regiment at Kabul.

In G. G. O. No. 1242, dated 26th December 1879, the following recognition of their services during the late Afghan campaign of 1878-79, were awarded to the undermentioned officers, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to have effect from the 22nd November 1879.

Rank of brevets
awarded to officers.

Major Charles S. McLean, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain John Richard B. Atkinson to be Major.

Captain Hervey,
joined, from Depot
19th March 1880.

Captain Hervey, joined head-quarters at Kandahar on 19th March 1880, with a detachment from the Depot, consisting of—

British Officer	...	...	1
Non-Commissioned Officers			3
Sowars	...	...	102

Total 106 sabres.

March to Kabul, 29th March 1880.

29th March 1880, marched to Momand, 12 miles *en route* to Kabul.

30th ,, Marsingzai, 10 miles.

31st ,, Taga-hak-karez or Kanat, 14 miles.

1st	April 1880,	Sarachi, about 8 miles.
2nd	"	Halt.
3rd	"	Khel-i-Mullah.
4th	"	Kila-i-Salam.
5th	"	Kila-Sadú (camp at Shero.)
6th	"	} Pamba.
7th	"	
8th	"	Dewali.
9th	"	Kurram villages.
10th	"	Khaka.
11th	"	Shah Jiri.
12th	"	* Japri. (* Enemy's Cavalry first seen here.)
13th	"	Kila-i-Murtaza.
14th	"	Mukar.
15th	"	Karez-i-oba.
16th	"	} Jamrud.
17th	"	
18th	"	Mushakai.
19th	"	Nani.

Major Atkinson and Lientenant Deane, with 100 sabres, skirmished with a large body of the enemy who were reported to have formed a line and then marched off towards Ghazni, drums beating and standards flying.

The action of Ahmed Kheyl was fought on this day. The enemy were posted on the low hills between Mushakai and Nani.

The strength, 1st Punjab Cavalry, present at Ahmed Khel was as follows :—

Effective—Six British Officers, exclusive of Major G. C. Bird, acting Brigade-Major, Cavalry Brigade.

Native Officers	11
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Non-Commissioned Officers...	46
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Rank and file	322
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<i>Sick</i> —Non-Commissioned Officers	1
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Rank and file	24
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NOTE.—A bullet lodged in the carbine bucket of Sowar Anoke Roy, damaging stock of carbine, 19th April 1880, Nani.

The regiment was told off into 4 squadrons. 1 squadron under Captain Hervey, was detached to assist in protecting the left flank of the baggage, the remaining squadrons remained with the headquarters.

Extract from Despatch No. 323, dated Camp Ghazni, 21st April 1880, of Brigadier-General Palliser. Copy to Deputy Adjutant and Quarter-Master General, Punjab Frontier Force.

Para 8. "The 2nd Punjab Cavalry, having as above stated been withdrawn for the protection of the left flank, I had only remaining the 2 squadrons, 19th Bengal Lancers under my command.

* Should be 3, *vide* But 2* squadrons of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, below.

under Lieutenant-Colonel McLean, who had been sent to co-operate with the advanced cavalry, by order of Brigadier-General Barter, were now after having done considerable execution in the retreating force, drawn up facing the river across which by the time all the enemy had passed.

The 1st Punjab Cavalry belonging to the Brigade under Brigadier-General Barter, having been detached for the protection of the baggage of the Division, with that Brigade, I did not feel myself at liberty to make further use of them than to direct Lieutenant Colonel McLean to keep the enemy under his observation, lest they should move round with intention of attacking the baggage.

* * * * *

No. 324, dated Ghazni, 22nd April 1880, from Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B., to Deputy Adjutant and Quarter-Master General, Field Force.

SIR,—I have the honor to add to my report of yesterday, &c. &c.,

* * * * *

Colonel McLean, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry, reports that shortly after the commencement of the action in front, he was ordered up with 3 squadrons to the right front to do what he could.

My report of yesterday erroneously stated 2 squadrons.

Observing the enemy's horse and foot retreating across the plain he went in pursuit, placing one squadron in support. The mounted men of the enemy evaded his pursuit, but the footmen were overtaken and about 40 of them were slain. When the western bank of the river had been vacated by the enemy, Colonel McLean collected his

men and remained as I have already reported, in observation of those who in great number had crossed to the other side, &c., &c.

* * * * *

Colonel McLean, mentions the following officers as deserving of notice : Major Atkinson, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, who, during the pursuit, commanded the squadron in pursuit.

Captain D. S. Cunningham and Lieutenant Deane for forward conduct, Surgeon O'Connor, who promptly arrived on the ground and attended on the wounded.

Ressaldar Mir Alam Khan set a good example to all by his forwardness.

* * * * *

20th April.—Marched towards Ghazni, 8 or 9 miles to Chil Bachagan. From this place a detachment under March to Ghazni, 20th April 1880. command of Captain Hervey, accompanied Major Lance, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, towards Ghazni, and entered the city.

April 21st.—Marched to Ghazni.

April 22nd.—Halt at Ghazni.

April 23rd.—A large body of the enemy said to be acting under the immediate orders of Mushki Alam, having been Action at Urzu, 23rd April 1880. reported to have occupied the Urzu villages, about 5 miles south-east of Ghazni, the following force under command of Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B., was detailed to attack and disperse the gathering :—

A. Battery, B. Brigade	} 147 all ranks.
Royal Horse Artillery	

11/11 Royal Artillery	} 75 British. 84 Natives.
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1st Punjab Cavalry, 322 sabres ; 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 325 sabres.

2nd Sikhs, 424, rifles ; 15th Sikhs, 578 rifles ; 25th Punjab Native Infantry, 458 rifles.

The orders were received by 1st Punjab Cavalry, after all had retired to rest, but all arrangements for the duty were expeditiously arranged. Ressaldar Mir Alam Khan deserves to be mentioned for the intelligence and celerity with which he carried out details.

The 1st Punjab Cavalry, during the first phase of the action were brigaded with the 2nd Punjab Cavalry. When General Stewart came on the ground the 1st Punjab Cavalry, after supplying an escort to 1st Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, under Ressaldar-Major Muhammad Ali Khan, and another escort to Brigadier-General Palliser, eventually turned the right village, and pursued the enemy for several miles, killing and wounding a considerable number of them. The men were very steady throughout the action, although at one time they were annoyed by the steady fire of a few men armed with snider or enfield rifles.

No. 334 R, dated Ghazni, 24th April 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, that in accordance with orders con-

R. A. 147 all ranks.
11/11 R. A. { 75 British.
 { 84 Natives.
1st Punjab Cavalry, 322 sabres.
2nd Punjab Cavalry, 325 sabres.
2nd Sikhs, 424 rifles.
15th Sikhs, 578 rifles.
25th Punjab Native
Infantry, 453 rifles.

tained in Deputy Adjutant and Quarter-Master General's 825 K. of 22nd instant, I marched yesterday morning at 3.30 with the troops marginally noted under my command for the purpose of dislodging a large

gathering of the enemy from a position they had been occupying that day, some 5 miles south-east of camp.

2. As day broke the force which was then about a mile short of the ridge which had been reported as occupied by the enemy, by Captain J. R. Campbell, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, who on this occasion acted as my guide and for whose intelligence in this capacity my thanks are due, was formed up preparatory to advancing to take possession of that ridge, Brigadier-General Barter's Brigade upon the left in the following order commencing from that flank, viz.:

15th Sikhs, 11/11 Royal Artillery, 2/60 Rifles in the 1st line supported by the 25th Punjab Native Infantry in the second line, on the right of Brigadier-General Barter's Brigade I placed 1st Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, with a squadron 1st Punjab Cavalry as escort, the 2nd Sikh Infantry in rear of the Battery as a support.

The cavalry, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Punjab Cavalry, under command of Colonel Kennedy, C.B., on the outer flank on the right.

3. In this order the troops advanced and when the left had crowned the Kotal in front of them, General Barter, induced his line to the right, and 1st Brigade Royal Horse Artillery galloped forward to come into action on the crest of the ridge on the right front.

Fire was opened by 1st Brigade Royal Horse Artillery at 3,100 yards, and at rather less distance by 11/11 Royal Artillery upon the two villages named Urzu and Shamba, said to be occupied by the enemy.

4. Up to the moment of opening fire nothing was seen of them, but after the first shot great excitement seemed to prevail, loud shouting and beating of drums were heard, crowds of armed men were seen in movements amongst the walls, enclosures, and gardens. The artillery fire was maintained with intermissions for a space of about three hours from this first position, and those afterwards taken up in advance.

5. The enemy lined the walls, ditches, karezes, &c., * * * along their front, stretching between the villages; mounted men in considerable numbers forcing on both their flanks, especially on their left which was opposed to our Cavalry. They opened match-lock and rifle fire upon our line. After the first few rounds, the artillery had advanced down the hill and taken up an admirable position at an average distance of about 1,700 yards from the villages. Our infantry being sheltered by banks and dry water-cuts with the ground in their front sloping down to the edge of cultivated fields which were for the most part inundated. 11/11 Royal Artillery firing from a low ridge on left and centre of the line. 1st Brigade Royal Horse Artillery still on the right of the 2/60th Rifles, whilst the cavalry were drawn up in line prolonging the right in open level ground.

6. The enemy's fire was very little felt, though now and then a few more adventurous of them came forward and sent occasional shots most likely from rifled arms which reached our line. A company of the 15th Sikhs was advanced up to a sheltered bank and made some excellent shots, knocking over isolated men of the enemy who exposed themselves.

7. After the commencement of the artillery fire, large numbers of men, horse and foot, were seen crossing the country from more distant villages and coming into the villages which were the

object of our attack. Many foot-men got into the broken ground in front of our Cavalry and harassed them with their fire. Colonel Kennedy dismounted a Troop, 2nd Punjab cavalry, and sent them forward under Lieutenants Younghusband and Batten to check this, but it became more pronounced, and at Colonel Kennedy's request I sent one company of the 2nd Sikh Infantry to reply to the enemy's fire which they did with effect, but not until 2 men and one horse of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and two men and three horses 2nd Punjab Cavalry, had been wounded.

8. Observing one body of 60 or 80 men approaching the enemy's right village across the open country, I asked Colonel Kennedy for one squadron to send and cut them off accordingly. Captain J. Brome was sent with a squadron, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, for this purpose, but this body of men observing from a distance the approach of the cavalry, got away into broken ground and some villages out of Captain Broome's reach. I therefore, recalled him on his advance having observed from the enemy's right a number of horsemen collected with the evident intention of attacking him, but a couple or more shells from 11/11 Royal Artillery dispersed these, and they made no further attempt at molesting Captain Broome to support, whom I sent for another squadron which was brought by Major F. Lance, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, but was not finally required.

9. Considering in consultation with Brigadier-General Barter that to capture the villages and drive the enemy out with the means at our disposal, would cost much loss of life. I reported the position and state of affairs to the Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General by heliogram, asking for orders, stating any purpose, if the enemy did not advance from the shelter they occupied, to retire to the ridge behind in hopes of inducing them to come out.

This latter movement being approved by the Lieutenant-General, I carried it into execution, first sending back the two regiments in support and 11/11 Royal Artillery to take up a position on the ridge, whence, if necessary, to open fire, should the enemy advance whilst the retirement of the first line was being effected.

The enemy showed less inclination to come on, on our retirement, than they had done before, their noise, shouting and drum beating had ceased.

Fewer of them were seen, and it appeared as if they had felt so much the fire they had been under, as to have no desire to renew the conflict.

10. A Wing of 59th Foot and a Wing 3rd Gurkhas, arrived from camp just prior to the retirement, and were with the rest of the force, halted upon the ridge, when at 2 o'clock Sir Donald Stewart, K.C.B., arrived and assumed command.

11. I now as directed took command of the Cavalry Brigade which was disposed of by the Lieutenant-General's order as follows:

One Regiment (1st Punjab Cavalry) on right of the line, next to A. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery one Regiment (19th Bengal Lancers) in rear of the right Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade, one Regiment (2nd Punjab Cavalry) on left of the line.

12. When the general advance took place I accompanied the Horse Artillery and 1st Punjab Cavalry, and after the village on one right had been captured by our infantry, I followed in pursuit with the 1st Punjab Cavalry and right half Battery of Royal Horse Artillery (A. B.) the latter halting at intervals and firing when the retreating enemy were thickest. After thus proceeding for about three miles the enemy having become much scattered I directed Lieutenant Hamilton with his escort to return to his Battery, and continued the pursuit with the 1st Punjab Cavalry, some two or three miles further. The remnant of the enemy that could be found were overtaken and killed. I was surprised at the marvellous way in which the crowds of fugitives evaporated, but imagine they must have obtained shelter in the numerous enclosed villages about, upon the walls of which many women and some unarmed men appeared, exclaiming and crying for our mercy. They may also have hidden away in the deep water-cuts and hollows with which the country was intersected. However, though comparatively few men were slain by the cavalry, our mark was left and force experienced to a distance of seven or eight miles from the scene of the first engagement.

12, 13, 14, 15 concern operations on left village.

16. Of the officers who served with me throughout the day I beg to mention Kennedy, Lance, * * * Lieutenant-Colonel McLean, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Major G. C. Bird 1st Punjab Cavalry Brigade Major has always rendered me excellent service.

March to Shashgao, 25th April 1880. Shashgao, 25th April 1880,—Marched to Shashgao, 8½ miles distance, crossed the Sherdana Pass.

This pass had some days previously been reached by a detachment, 1st Punjab Cavalry, under Major Atkinson, who escorted a party of signallers who opened heliographic communication with General C. Gough's Brigade.

Halt Asin, April 26th.

Salar Kila, April 27th.

R. O. No. 304, Field Force Order, No. 1416, is published.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding has much pleasure in publishing the following telegram from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for information.

Telegram, dated Simla, 25th April 1880.

"ACCEPT my hearty congratulations on your great success of 19th and convey same to troops under your command, the wounded have my sincere sympathy; report their progress occasionally."

Telegram, dated Simla, 24th April 1880.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge congratulates you and force under your command on your success at Ghazni.

"Express His Royal Highness's satisfaction to the troops."

Camp Shekhoabad, 29th April 1880, F. F. O. No. 1419, dated 28th April 1880.

As the Lieutenant-General Commanding is about to be temporarily separated from the Kandahar Field Force, with which he has been for so long associated, he desires to place on record his appreciation of the services performed by the troops constituting the force since the commencement of field operations.

The discipline and high spirits of the troops before the enemy, the patience with which they have met the exposure and privation as well as their fortitude during the period of sickness, merit special notice.

In the cordial good fellowship which has animated all ranks and to the soldierly qualities displayed, the success which has attended the force must be mainly attributed.

Sir Donald Stewart, desires to thank the soldiers who have served under his command for the forbearance they have shown towards natives of Afghanistan ever since the frontier was crossed, and for the exemplary good conduct they have displayed in the garrison and in the field.

To Brigadier-General R. J. Hughes ; Brigadier-General C. H. Palliser, C.B., Brigadier-General R. Barter ; Colonel A. C. Johnson, R.H.A., Commandant Royal Artillery ; Captain Larminie, R.E., Officiating Commandant Royal Engineers ; Officers Commanding Batteries and Regiments and Companies, Sappers and Miners, and to the individual officers serving under their orders, the Lieutenant-General would express his grateful sense of their efforts to maintain a high standard of soldierly excellence in the force, since he has had the honor to command it.

His thanks are due to Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Chapman, Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General ; Major A. G. Handcock, Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain A. Gazelee, Assistant Quartermaster-General ; Captain N. F. Tytler, Deputy Judge Advocate ; Captain S. T. Bishop, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General ; Captain W. V. Ellis, Provost Marshal ; Major M. H. Nicolson, Brigade-Major 2nd Infantry ; Captain N. Chalmer, Brigadier-Major 1st Infantry, Brigade-Major G. C. Bird ; Brigade-Major Cavalry Brigade ; Captain F. Call, R.E., Field Engineer Lieutenant C Hoskyns, Assistant Field Engineer ; Lieutenant Dickie, R.E., Superintendent, and to the Assistant Superintendent of Army Signalling.

The Lieutenant-General and the entire force are under extreme obligation to Deputy Surgeon-General A. Smith, C.B., and to all the officers of the Army and Indian Medical Department for the admirable arrangements made at Kandahar and in the field for the care of the sick and wounded. The devotion with which the Medical Officer of the force laboured during the cholera season last summer deserves particular mention. The Lieutenant-General would acknowledge the services of Major C. Cowie, R.E., Commandant of Ordnance, and of the officers of the Ordnance Department.

Of Captain F. Hughes, and the officers of the Commissariat Department, of Captain W. A. Lawrence, and the Officers of Transport Department. All ranks will gratefully recall the unflinching

attention of the Revd. T. Wharnford, and the Revd. Father Allen, to their duties during a period of sickness and Sir Donald Stewart thank them in the name of the force for their labour.

The services of Major E. Smith, C.S.I., and Major C. Clifford, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Political Officers with the Force upon the line of march, have been of special value; while when he had the post of Road Commandant at Kandahar, Major Clifford's management of the road was a material help.

Lieutenant J. Gore, R.E., of the Survey of India, has been indefatigable in the execution of survey work which is of much importance, and the Lieutenant-General would acknowledge the good services he has rendered. Under instructions from Army Headquarters, this Division will until further orders be designated the "Ghazni Field Force."

Amir Kila, April 30th.

Marched through the Tangi Wardak into
 March to Logar Valley, 4th May 1880. Logar Valley on the 4th May, a force consisting of the following details:—

Guns 11/11 Royal Artillery	...	...	4
2/60 Rifles	...	...	200
Sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry	...	...	300
Rifles, 15th Sikhs	...	...	400

Under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McLean, marched from Camp at Hadji Muhammad Shahr to the villages of Altimar to reconnoitre the Pass of that name leading into Gardez and to Ghazni.

Reconnoitring
 Altimar Pass, 5th
 May 1880.

The main body of the troops was left in camp under command of Major Byron, 2/60th Foot, and the Pass was reconnoitred by Lieutenant-Colonel McLean on the 5th, with a hundred sabres 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Captain Leslie Bishop acted as Staff Officer in the Force, Lieutenant Gore, R.E., of the Survey Department and Captain Call, R.E., also accompanied the expedition. The party remained in the summit of the Pass for about an hour only, as large bodies of the enemy from villages near Gardez were observed to be ascending the ridges in the neighbourhood. A few shots were fired from the top of the Pass as the last of the cavalry reached the bottom of the descent, and all reached camp at Altimar without casualty.

Arrival of Regiment at Charasia, 20th June 1880.

The regiment reached Charasia on 20th June and halted there until 25th, inclusive. During the halt officers and men had an opportunity of visiting Kabul.

March to Zarghand Shahr, 30th June 1880.

On the 30th June the force had returned to Zarghand Shahr. On the 1st July the Cavalry Brigade consisting of the following regiments, had an encounter with the Altimar and Logar mal-contents at the village of Pal-kao-i-Shana, and completely defeated them with heavy loss, notwithstanding that the ground was most unfavourable for cavalry movements.

1st Punjab Cavalry 226 sabres and 5 British Officers.

2nd Punjab Cavalry ditto.

19th Bengal Lancers ditto.

Lieutenant-Colonel McLean's report on the part taken by the 1st Punjab Cavalry in the above action is here inserted.

To

THE BRIGADE-MAJOR,
Cavalry Brigade.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the 1st Punjab Cavalry in the action near Pal-kao-i-Shana on the 1st July 1880.

The marching out strength of the regiment was 226 sabres, exclusive of 5 British officers. When the order for the advance was given, the 1st Punjab Cavalry was on the right of the line. The regiment advanced and pursued the enemy as far as the first deep ravine cutting up many of them.

A portion of the regiment continued the advance not having heard the recall signal, and pursued the enemy up to the vicinity of hills, attacking such groups as seemed the strongest and killing or dispersing them in succession.

The furthest point reached was the village of Auchakán, close to the hills. I beg to bring permanently to notice the conduct of Major J. B. Atkinson, Officiating 2nd-in-Command. This officer distinguished himself greatly in my presence in the following instance :—

During the pursuit he came across a knot of five or six men lying in a natural sangar on the edge of a steep ravine, all armed with guns which they kept pointed at the advancing troopers.

Seeing his men hesitate for a moment to attack them, he rushed forward alone into the middle of the sangar and cut down two of them who attacked him, and by his gallant example encouraged his men to rush in and despatch the remainder. Major Atkinson, in thus acting exposed himself apparently to almost certain death, and I submit, that he be recommended for the Victoria Cross.

I have also great pleasure in bringing to notice the forward behaviour of Captain D. S. Cunningham and Lieutenant E. D. J. O'Brien, the latter a very young officer who had only been a few days with the regiment. I would beg especially to bring to notice the excellent service performed by Doctor O'Connor who by his presence with the regiment was able to attend at once to the wounded.

The following Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers were most forward in their behaviour.

Ressaldar-Major Muhammad Ali Khan, Ressaldar Mir Alam Khan, Ressaldar Salim Khan, Jemadar Hakuwaz Khan, Kote-Duffadar Karm Khan, Duffadar Chait Singh, Sowars, Jagat Singh, and Sirbuland Khan. Of these two sowar, Sowar Sirbuland was seen to attack three of the enemy armed with guns by himself, spearing two of them and being himself shot in the arm by the third, whilst Jagat Singh, Sowar, is reported by Lieutenant O'Brien to have cut down one of the enemy who was advancing to attack him and probably saved his life.

Vide Appendix
No. IV.

I have the honor to forward a list of casualties and a return showing the amount of ammunition expended during the action.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. S. MCLEAN, COLONEL.

The regiment arrived at Kabul on the 5th August and remained encamped at Ibrahim Kila on the plain of Kabul until the 11th, on which date the return march to India was commenced.

Regiment arrived
at Kabul, 5th August
1880.

Regiment marched
to India 11th Augt.
1880.

Regimental Order No. 613.

Agreeably with Division Order of this date, the
regiment will leave Kabul for India to-morrow.

Tents will be struck at 4. A.M., Major Atkinson with Troops
4, 5 and 6 will proceed at 5. A.M. to Sherpur, to march thence with
the 1st Brigade. Captain Hervey with Troops 1, 2, 3 will proceed
at the same time to the Bala Hissar to march with the 3rd Brigade.

The baggage will march to-morrow with that of the 2nd Brigade
in the order given in Division Orders and be ready to start at 5. A.M.

Division. Order No. 1790.

The following distribution of regiments is directed with effect.
from the arrival in camp to-morrow. 1st Punjab Cavalry is attached
to 3rd Brigade, and will encamp with it.

But Khák, 11th August.

Lataband, Fort Nicholson, 12th August, Leh Baba, 13th and
14th, crossed Latabund Pass on 13th and formed *rear guard of whole
Brigade.*

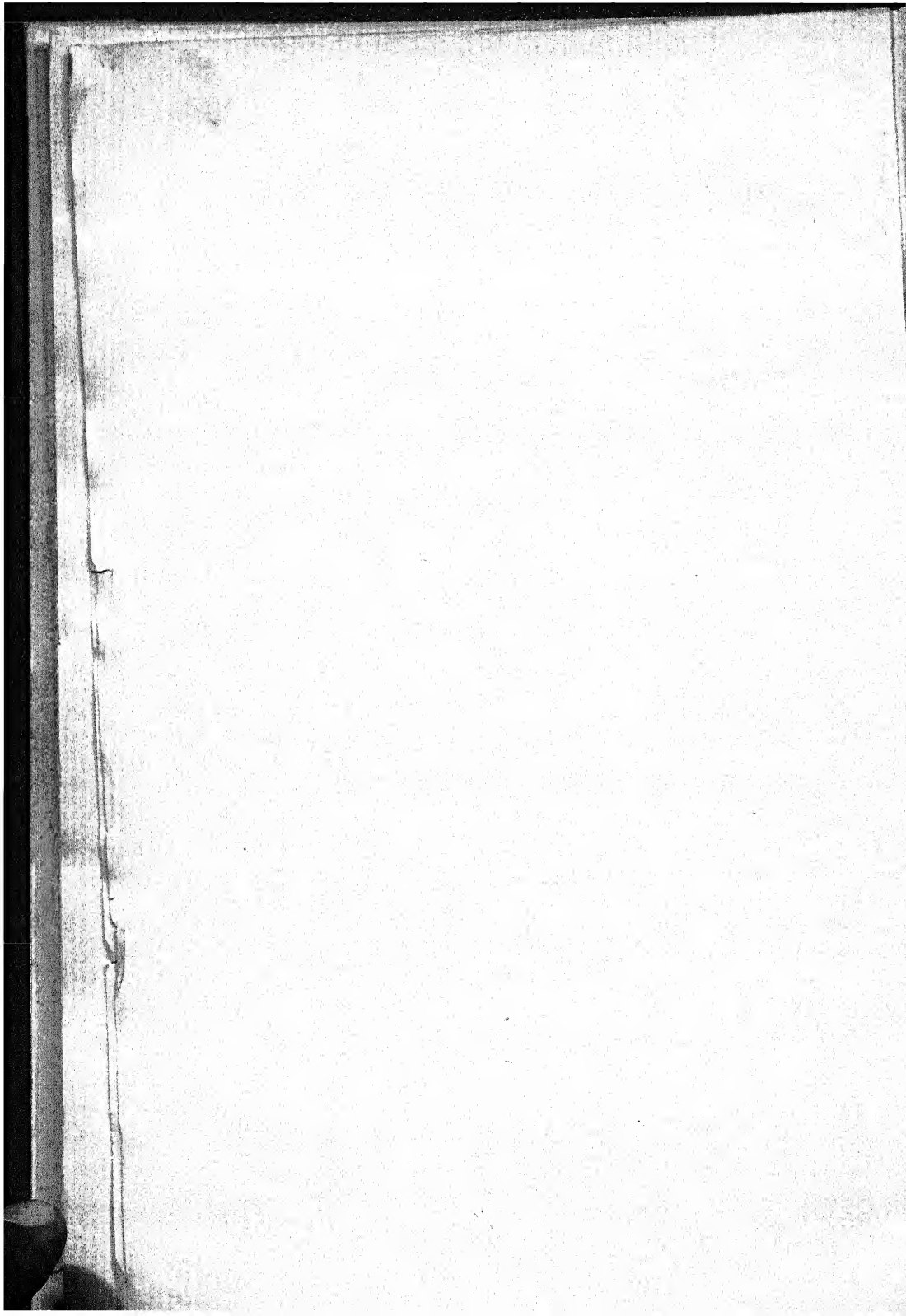
Fort Battye, 23rd August.

The regiment marching down the Khyber, reached Peshawar
on 7th September and Dera Ismail Khan on 23rd September 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. McLean was appointed to command
Waziri Expedi- the cavalry of the Tank column and a detach-
tion, 1881. ment of 150 sabres, under command of Major
H. D. Hervey with Major Cunningham and Lieutenant Stewart
and Lieutenant Hughes, Aide-de-Camps to General Officer Command-
ing Sirhind Division, attached for duty, formed part of an expedi-
tionary force under Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C.B., sent
to punish the Mahsud Waziris on April 1881. The above detach-
ment rejoined at expiration of the expedition on 19th May 1881.

In G. O. No. 418, dated 14th July 1881, the regiment was per-
mitted to wear on their appointments the words "Ahmed Khel,"
"Afghanistan 1878, 1879, 1880."

A detachment, under command of Lieutenant W. M. Stewart, of
Takht Suleiman sur- 2 Native Officers, 8 Non-Commissioned Officers
vey expedition, 1883. and 34 Sowars, accompanied the Takht-Suleiman
survey expedition on 15th November 1883, returning to head-quarters
on 15th December 1883. The following officers also accompanied
Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. McLean on special duty, Lieutenant
W. D. Omealy, signalling.



APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. I.

List of Officers of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, since it was raised, up to present date.

RANK AND NAMES.			Regiment.	REMARKS.
Lieutenant	...	H. Daly ...	1st Bombay Fusiliers ...	Commandant, raised the Regiment.
"	...	H. R. Nuthal.		
"	...	C. H. Forbes ...	1st Bengal Cavalry ...	Adjutant.
Asst.-Surgeon	...	A. J. Gee.		
"	...	J. T. C. Ross ...	16th Irregular Force.	
Lieutenant	...	G. R. P. Baslow ...	4th Cavalry.	
"	...	W. T. Hughes ...	48th Regiment Native In- fantry.	Commandant.
"	...	J. Watson ...	28th Bengal Native Infantry	Adjutant.
Major	...	W. Fane ...	M. N. I.	
Lieutenant	...	G. M. Hardinge ...	45th Native Infantry	Officiating Com- mandant.
Asst.-Surgeon	...	J. E. Tuson ...	B. M.	
Lieutenant	...	H. S. Millet ...	28th Regiment Native In- fantry,	Adjutant.
Captain	...	Best ...	8th Light Cavalry.	
"	...	Cosserat ...	5th ditto ...	Commanding Detachment 1st Punjab Cavalry.
Lieutenant	...	Mackenzie ...	8th ditto.	
Asst.-Surgeon	...	C. M. Smith ...	I. M. S.	
Lieutenant	...	Campbell ...	79th Highlanders.	
"	...	H. B. Hanna ...	Student, Roorkee College.	
"	...	J. Gillispie ...	Bengal N. I.	
"	...	W. C. Anderson ...	7th Regiment Native In- fantry.	
"	...	R. Clifford ...	Bengal Native Infantry	Adjutant.
Lieutenant	...	A. F. Danvers ...	5th Bombay Native Infantry.	

APPENDIX No. I—continued.

RANK AND NAMES.		Regiment.	REMARKS.
Ast.-Surgeon...	H. Potter	I. M. S.	
Lieutenant ...	E. R. C. Hutchinson	M. G. L.	Doing duty Officer with Regiment.
" ...	L. T. H. Grey	16th Native Infantry ...	ditto.
" ...	E. P. W. Ripley ...	51st ditto	ditto.
Ast.-Surgeon...	S. Courtney	I. M. S.	
Lieutenant ...	C. S. McLean	Bengal.	
" ...	H. S. Jarret	Bengal N. I.	Adjutant.
" ...	T. A. Bertie	Bengal N. I.	
" ...	G. Steward... ..	do.	Adjutant.
" ...	J. R. B. Atkinson...	Bengal G. L. I.	
Captain ...	Vivian	Bengal N. I.	Officiating Commandant.
Lieutenant ...	H. D. M. Hervey ...	Bombay Fusiliers.	
Ast.-Surgeon ...	G. Thomson	I. M. S.	
Lieutenant ...	D. S. Cunningham	B. S. C.	
Captain... ..	Forlong	Bengal N. I.	
" ...	G. C. Bird	M. N. I.	
Lieutenant ...	Watts	1st Foot.	
Captain... ..	Underwood... ..	Madras S. C.	
" ...	J. C. Steward	B. S. C.	
Lieutenant ...	H. T. S. Neil	B. Infy.	Adjutant.
Captain... ..	H. Wylie	B. S. C.	
Lieutenant ...	L. Bishop	2nd P. C.	Adjutant (Offg.)
" ...	A. M. Muir	4th Hussars.	
" ...	Hennel	35th Foot.	
Surgeon ...	E. Sanders... ..	I. M. S.	
Lieutenant ...	H. A. Deane	B. S. C.	
" ...	E. D. J. Obrian ...	41st Foot.	
Surgeon ...	O'Connor.	I. M. S.	

APPENDIX No. I—concluded.

RANK AND NAMES.			Regiment.	REMARKS.
Lieutenant	...	O'Brien	Foot.	
Surgeon	...	Coates.		
Lieutenant	...	W. A. D. O'Mealy...	B. S. C.	Adjutant.
Surgeon	...	P. deH. Haing, B. M. F.	I. M. S.	
Lieutenant	...	J. S. E. Western,	M. S. C.	Adjutant.
Captain	...	E. Lloyd	Bengal S. C.	
Lieutenant	...	G. B. Unwin, B.S.C.	ditto.	
"	...	W. H. M. Stewart,	ditto.	
Major	...	T. Shepherd ...	B. S. C.	
Lieutenant	...	D. G. L. Shaw, M. S. C.	14th M. Native Infantry.	
Surgeon	...	A. T. Bown, B.S.C.	I. M. D.	
Lieutenant	...	G. Murray, B. S. C.	13th Native Infantry.	
"	...	C. F. Minchin, B. S. C.	Foot.	

APPENDIX No. II.

List of Native Officers of the 1st Punjab Cavalry who received the Order of British India.

RANK AND NAMES.			CLASS.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	REMARKS.
Ressaldar	...	Jai Singh	1		
"	...	Ayaz Khan... ..	2	14th September 1860 ...	G. G. O. No. 931, 14th September 1860.
"	...	Alladad Khan ...	1		
"	...	Muhammad Ali Khan	1	21st October 1881 ...	G. G. O. No. 571, 21st October 1881.
"	...	Mir Alam Khan ...	1	15th October 1885 ...	G. G. O. No. 659, 1st October 1886.
"	...	Latif Khan.			

APPENDIX No. III.

*List of Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the
1st Punjab Cavalry who received the Order of Merit.*

RANK AND NAMES.			CLASS.	DATE OF RECEIPT	REMARKS.
Ressaldar	...	Ayaz Khan...	3	9th September 1859	G. G. O. No. 1272 of 1859.
"	...	Wachan Singh	3	10th March 1858	G. O. C. C., 10th March 1858.
"	...	Feroz Khan	2	7th April 1858	G. O. C. C., 11th June 1858.
"	...	Abdul Rahman Khan.	2	9th September 1859	G. G. O. No. 1271 of 1859.
Naib-Ressaldar	...	Mir Alam Khan	2	29th March 1879	G. G. O. No. 190, 19th March 1880.
"	...	Ram Singh (I)	2	3rd November 1858	G. G. O. No. 645, 9th May 1859.
"	...	Hira Singh...	3	7th April 1858	G. O. C. C., 11th June 1858.
Kote-Daffadar	...	Akbar Khan...	3	ditto	G. O. C. C., 28th March 1858.
Daffadar	...	Hari Singh...	3	3rd November 1858	G. G. O. No. 645, 9th May 1859.
"	...	Gholam Mohiuddin	3	10th March 1858	G. O. C. C. 10th March 1858.
"	...	Salim Khan	2	6th February 1879	G. G. O. No. 299, 11th April 1879.
"	...	Lakha Singh	3	17th December 1857	G. O. C. C., 10th March 1858.
"	...	Ram Singh...	3	ditto	Ditto
"	...	Jalal Khan	3	7th April 1858	G. O. C. C., 11th June 1858.
"	...	Hari Singh...	3	3rd November 1858	G. G. O. No. 645, of 1859.
Sowar	...	Muhammad Afzal Khan.	3	17th December 1857	G. O. C. C., 10th March 1858.
"	...	Bassawa Singh	3	ditto	Ditto.
"	...	Bisheem Singh	3	7th April 1858	G. O. C. C., 11th June 1858.
Daffadar	...	Ghulam Jelani	3	1st July 1880	G. G. O. No. 523, 17th September 1880.
"	...	Chait Singh	3	ditto	Ditto.
Kote-Daffadar	...	Mowaz Khan	3	19th April 1880	Ditto.
Sowar	...	Boota Singh	3	23rd ditto	Ditto.
"	...	Jowahir Singh	3	19th ditto	Ditto.
"	...	Fazal Khan	3	1st July 1880	Ditto.
"	...	Sirbiland Khan	3	Ditto	Ditto.

APPENDIX No. IV.

Roll of British Officers, Native Officers and men of the 1st P. O. killed, died and wounded on service in the field.

DATE AND ACTION.		KILLED.					DIED.					WOUNDED.					REMARKS.
		British Officers.	Native Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Sowars.	Total.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Sowars.	Total.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Sowars.	Total.	
		Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	
Bahadur Khel	Resaldar Sundal Khan severely wounded. Jamadar Azim Khan died.
Bali-Karnal	
Camp Muzaffarnagar	
" Shanli	Lieut. J. Watson slightly wounded.
" before Delhi	
" Delhi	
" Ditto	Captain Best severely wounded in neck. Lieut. McLean severely wounded. Ditto. Lieut. T. Watson, sword cut.
" Bulandshahr	
" Akirabad	
" Agra	Lieut. McLean severely wounded. Ditto. Lieut. T. Watson, sword cut.
" Ditto	
" Kanauj	

Camp Cawnpore	...	1st December 1857	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	
Ditto	...	7th do. 1857	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	3	
" Fettehgarh	...	10th January 1858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" Miangan	...	23rd February 1858	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Kursi	...	23rd March 1858	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" near Lucknow	...	26th March 1858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" Rampore Kussia	...	6th November 1858	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	6	
" Faizabad	...	25th do. 1858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	
" Banki	...	30th do. 1858	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
" Madho	...	4th April 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	
Umbeylia Pass	...	25th October 1863	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camp Ghola Kotal	...	4th January 1879	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	6	
" Syed Bul	...	In 1879	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	9
Kandahar	...	6th February 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ahmed Khel	...	19th April 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	19	31
Uru	...	23rd do. 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6
Camp Patkhas	...	1st July 1880	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	13	13	16

Captain Forbes slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Watson slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Cosserat mortally wounded and dead.

Lieutenant Mackenzie wounded.

Assistant Surgeon C. Smith severely wounded. Ressaldar Feroz Khan killed.

Lieutenant Clifford.

Ressaldar Salim Khan received wound in fingers.

APPENDIX No. V.

STRENGTH OF THE REGIMENT.

YEARS.	EUROPEAN OFFICERS.								NATIVE OFFICERS.				N. O. OFFICERS.			CASTE.									
	Commandant.	2nd-in-Command.	Squadron Commanders.	Adjutant.	Squadron Officers.	Attached doing duty Officers.	Medical Officers.	Wordi-Major.	Ressaldars.	Ressaldars.	Nalb-Ressaldars.	Jannadars.	Kote-Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishan Birdars.	Trumpeters.	Covars.	Horses.	Total castes.						
																			Hindustani.	Pathan.	Sikhs.	Hindu.	Dogras.	Mohamedans.	
1st May 1849 ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	466	559	3	2	1	1	..	5	1
1st June 1861 ..	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	..	6	6	48	6	6	420	509	2	2	1	1	1	4	2
22nd April 1882 ..	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	..	6	6	48	..	..	499	509	2	2	1	1	1	4	2
8th Sept. 1885 ..	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	4	4	..	8	8	56	..	..	560	646	2	2	2	1	1	4	4
													Total	Total	Total	Total	625								

